The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5523. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Discussions of the Alabama Question at Home and Abroad.

Mr. Seward's Celebrated Dispatch to Minister Adams.

Work of the Dublin Orangemen for the Irish Church.

No Tidings from the Steamship United Kingdom.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Discussions at Washington—Minister Curtin's Views—The Famous Dispatch of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams Accompanying the Claims in 1866—Senator Sumner Declares His Argument in the Interest of Peace.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

When, to-day, the attention of a high official was called to recent statements relative to the present condition of the Alabama negotiations, and the views of the Administration on the subject, the criticism pronounced on them was that they contained "much that was imaginative and much that was untrue." As stated in these dispatches nearly three weeks ago, Mr. MOTLEY has been instructed to negotiate, if possible, a consular and a naturalization treaty, and to represent to the English Government that the views of the Administration are of a pacific character, and that nothing is further from the present intentions of the people of the United States and of the Cabinet than an appeal to arms. The *Alabama* question was talked over in the recent interviews which Minister CURTIN had with the President. He represents the President as commending the argument of Mr. SUMNER and indorsing many of its propositions. The views of Minister MOTLEY and of Mr. SUMNER are known to be identical on the question. General GRANT, before the date of his inauguration, said that the settlement of the *Alabama* question was not one of mere dollars and cents. The Johnson-Clarendon protocol was little more than that which General GRANT thus condemned. Mr. SEWARD, as is well known, was anxious to settle the question before his retirement from office, and hence his consent to the Johnson-Clarendon protocol, in which the question of belligerency, which has now come to the surface, again was waived. The late Secretary was of the opinion at the time, that the agreement of England to pay on arbitration, was as full a confession of wrong as she could in all probability be ever induced to make. But in 1866 he was quite as emphatic as Mr. SUMNER in his recent speech, and in the October of that year wrote as follows to Mr. ADAMS, then Minister to England:

"When the insurrection began, the United States believed themselves to hold a position and prestige equal in consideration and influence to that of any other nation; and it was foreseen that foreign intervention in behalf of the insurgents, even to the extent only of recognizing them as a belligerent, must directly, and more or less completely, derogate from the just and habitual influence of the republic. It was foreseen that, should the insurgents receive countenance, aid and support in any degree from Great Britain, the insurrection might be ripened under such influences to a social war, which would involve the life of the nation itself. The United States did not fail to give warning to Her Majesty's Government that the American people could not be expected to submit without resistance to the endurance of any of these great evils, through the means of any failure of Great Britain to preserve the established relations of peace, amity and good neighborhood with the United States. The remonstrances thus made seem to the United States to have failed to receive just and adequate consideration. While as yet the civil war was undeveloped and the insurgents were without any recognized military force or a treasury, and long before they pretended to have a flag or to put either armed ship or even a merchant vessel upon the sea, Her Majesty's Government, acting precipitately, as we have always complained, proclaimed the insurgents a belligerent power, and conceded to them the advantages and privileges of that character, and this raised them, in regard to the prosecution of an unlawful armed insurrection, to an equality with the United States. This Government has not denied that it was within the sovereign authority of Great Britain to assume this attitude. But, on the other hand, it insisted in the beginning, and has continually insisted, that the assumption of that attitude unnecessarily and prematurely, would be an injurious proceeding, for which Great Britain would immediately come under a full responsibility to justify it, or to render redress and indemnity. The United States remain of the opinion that the proclamation referred to has not been justified on any ground of either necessity or moral right, and that, therefore, it was a wrongful intervention, a departure from the obligations of existing treaties, and without sanction of the law of nations. Upon a candid review of the history of the rebellion, it is believed that Great Britain will not deny that a very large number of the Queen's subjects combined themselves and operated as active allies with the insurgents, aided them with supplies, arms, munitions, men and many ships of war. The chief reply which Her Majesty's Government has made to this complaint, has been that they apprehended inconveniences from being involved in the contest, unless they should declare themselves neutrals; and further, that they did in fact put forth all the efforts to prevent aggressions by British subjects which the laws of Great Britain permitted."

This was the celebrated dispatch which accompanied the list of our claims against Great Britain, and which, according to the information in the knowledge of Mr. SEWARD, was so sedulously kept from the English public, and even from Parliament, till concealment was no longer possible. The question of the accountability of England for issuing the proclamation of neutrality, was covered in high-sounding phrases in the Johnson-Clarendon protocol. The English law Lords have declared that had it not been for that proclamation every ship built for the Confederates in English dock-yards would have been a "pirate." Precisely how the proclamation grievance is to be settled is at present a matter of doubt, but that some settlement of it will be demanded is certain. An eminent Englishman, in a recent letter to a Senator here, says that Lord STANLEY, when ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS announced that the aim of the South was the foundation of a confederation on the corner-stone of slavery, should have offered to the United States such ships, men and arms as could be spared, as he had precedent for doing in the case of Hungary and Portugal years before. Mr. SUMNER says his argument was made in the interest of peace, and that with England he would have "more than peace,"—more even than consent. That he is opposed to the acquisition of more territory, as asserted by some, is absurd, in view of his argument favoring the Alaska purchase.

The Latest London Newspaper Editorials on the Question.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

The London newspapers are still discussing the relations existing between England and the United States. The *Standard* says that the conduct of America in the matter of the late treaty, in the lapse of time may be forgotten, but at the present it is hardly fair to be linked to feelings of just indignation and resentment.

The *Post* says that a new attempt for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims must come from America, and hopes that due precautions will be taken to secure England against accepting a treaty almost with humility, which will be rejected at last with contumely.

The Alabama Question in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

In the House of Lords this evening STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE moved for a copy of the Alabama treaty. He said the Government had shown the greatest conciliation in its desire to maintain peace, and trusted that when negotiations were resumed between the two countries that a calmer spirit than that which succeded Mr. SUMNER'S speech would show its influence, and that the Americans would feel that there were demands that England could not entertain. He hoped that such negotiations would place their relations upon a satisfactory footing, and all would rejoice if that end could be attained by the able man whom all admire.

Lord CLARENDON regretted the unavoidable delay in furnishing the papers called for. He traced the history of the negotiations, and said that the House of Commons was not entitled to assume that the majority of the Senate and people of the United States supported Mr. SUMNER'S demands. He believed that without intervention the sympathetic feelings and good sense of America would ultimately prevail. The friendly feelings of the United States were reciprocated. He would shrink from no sacrifice to maintain peace, but the National honor must be maintained. He was not aware of the nature of Mr. MOTLEY'S instructions, but he hoped what had occurred would promote and not hinder negotiations, as the terms that England was willing to concede, or must refuse, were well known.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Question—Meeting of Orangemen at Dublin.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 4.

There was a large meeting of Orangemen in this city last evening to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is estimated that there were over 4,000 persons present. Appropriate speeches were made and resolutions adopted.

The Reported Cruelties to Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. BRUCE explained the report which had become current of the cruelty toward Fenian prisoners. He said the report arose from the necessity to repress violent and outrageous conduct. ROSSA, since August, was reported as the best conducted Fenian prisoner.

Completion of the French Cable—Sir Edward Cunard's Property.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

The French Transatlantic cable is completed.

The personal property of the late Sir EDWARD CUNARD, in this country, has been sworn at £300,000.

The Steamship United Kingdom—Nothing Heard from Her Since April.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 4.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, Captain STEINHOUSE, which left New-York last April for this port, has not yet arrived, as reported on the 19th of May, but is still unheard from. Considerable anxiety is felt concerning her safety.

NOTE.—Though this steamer is now forty-five days out from this port, the agents in this City state that they have by no means given up hopes of her safety.—ED.

Three thousand emigrants have sailed from this port during the past week.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, June 4.

The steamship *England*, of the National line, from New-York, has arrived here.

Death of Lord Broughton.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

Right Hon. Lord BROUGHTON, formerly Secretary of War, Secretary for Ireland, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests and President of the Board of Control, died yesterday at the advanced age of 83 years.

FRANCE.

Ernest Burdet's Mission to Mexico.

PARIS, Friday, June 4.

ERNEST BURDET, who has recently gone to Mexico to look after French interests, will succeed M. FARINE in the same capacity. He will hold no intercourse whatever with the Mexican Government.

The Government Opposed to the Neutralization of the Suez Canal.

PARIS, Friday, June 4.

It is semi-officially stated that the French Government is opposed to the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

PARIS, Friday, June 4—Evening.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 17f. 22c.

HAVRE, Friday, June 4—Evening.

Cotton closed firm, but unchanged, for both stock on spot and afloat.

GREECE.

End of the Election—Majority in Favor of the Bulgaris Ministry.

ATHENS, Friday, June 4.

The Greek elections have ended, and show a large majority in the Chambers in favor of the Bulgaris Ministry.

CHINA.

The Insult to Count de Rochechouart—Three Days for an Apology.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

Advices have been received from Hong Kong up to the 11th of May. The French and the other Envoys had notified the Chinese Government that three days would be allowed for an apology for the insult to the Count DE ROCHECHOUART.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Terms by which Newfoundland can enter the Union—Debate on the Annexation Question in the Nova Scotia House.

OTTAWA, CANADA, Friday, June 4.

The Newfoundland delegates have come to terms with the Dominion Government as to the considerations to be received by Newfoundland on entering the Union. The terms will be submitted to the people of Newfoundland at the time of the general election next fall, and on the assembling of the Legislature in January the question will have to be confirmed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, June 4.

In the House of Assembly last night, Mr. MURRAY, of Pictou, said that he was unavoidably absent on Tuesday, and would ask another day to be appointed for the discussion of the annexation resolution. Hon. Mr. WILKINS, the Attorney-General, said that owing to the late period of the session it would prevent the resolution from receiving proper attention. It should be postponed until the next session. He intended to propose further constitutional measures to get out of the Confederation, and until they were tried it would be wrong to take revolutionary steps. He hoped there would never be occasion for Nova Scotia to change its allegiance. He did not expect the Government or the Parliament of England to grant a repeal, but he expected the higher Courts in the realm to release Nova Scotia from the Confederation by declaring the Union act illegal. After further discussion, it was arranged by the Speaker, taking Mr. MURRAY'S resolution as a notice, that it would be moved on Monday.

Southern Railroads—Movements in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 4.

The City Council to-day unanimously adopted the report of the Committee on Southern Railroads. The report recommends the speedy construction of the Road authorized by FERGUSON'S bill, Chattanooga to be the southern terminus. Saturday, June 26, is the day set for submitting the question to the popular vote. There is no opposition worthy of mention. The Attorney-General of Ohio will at once bring the constitutionality of FERGUSON'S bill before the Supreme Court on a writ of *quo warranto*.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Examination Exercises—Presence of Distinguished Persons—The Boat Race and Naval Fight—The Ball.

ANNAPOLIS, Friday, June 4.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, Commander RALPH CHANDLER, arrived here this morning at 9:30 o'clock, from Washington, with a distinguished party, consisting of the President, accompanied by Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE and Master GRANT, Miss NELLIE and Miss LILLIE SHERMAN, Secretary COX, Attorney-General HOAR, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, Assistant Secretary of State DAVIS and wife, and others. The distinguished party were received with a salute from the United States ships *Macedonian*, *Savannah* and *Santee*, now on duty at this station, and as soon as the *Tallapoosa* came to an anchor, Admiral PORTER went aboard and escorted the President and his family to his residence. A large number of strangers are in the city, and the grounds of the Academy have been thronged during the day. The majority of the visitors are relatives and friends of the cadets at the Academy. A great many ladies are present. At 11 o'clock this forenoon a dress parade of the midshipmen took place. Shortly afterward Judge HUMPHREYS, of Alabama, one of the visitors, delivered the address to the graduating class, numbering seventy-eight members. The President then delivered the diplomas to the graduates. The appearance of the Midshipmen, as they stood drawn up in battalion in the Academy grounds, was very imposing and elicited the most favorable comment. Their uniform consisted of white pants, dark blue jackets and white caps. They were exercised in the manual of arms, using the Spencer carbine, and gave abundant evidence of proficiency.

The boat race this afternoon between the first and second classes of the Academy started at 5:30. The distance was seven miles; three miles and a half up and around a buoy and return. The boat of the first, or graduating class, was a six-oared cedar shell, and of the second class a four-oared paper shell. The stroke oarsmen respectively were midshipmen GARVIN and WOOD. The start from the buoy off the dock from the Naval Academy was fair, and the race was hotly contested until after passing the rounding buoy. Midway between this and the starting point the boat of the first class was swamped, and her competitors coming in ahead were decided the winners and awarded the flag, which was presented by Admiral PORTER. Time, 21 minutes 33 seconds. The swamping of the first-class boat was caused by a high wind and a rough sea. There is a difference of opinion as to which boat was ahead at the time of the swamping, and at present the question is undecided. The contest was most exciting, and was witnessed by an immense concourse, among whom were President GRANT, members of the Cabinet, Admiral PORTER, other distinguished officers of the navy, the Board of Visitors, and many ladies of their respective families, and thousands of others.

After the boat race there was a mock naval fight between Midshipmen KIMBALL and MAY, of the graduating class, each commanding and manning a dug-out with a crew of one man as oarsman or sculler. The weapons of the contestants were padded lances. The boats were placed about twenty yards apart, and at the word of command started for each other. At the first round MAY went overboard, but soon got in his boat again. In the second round KIMBALL was knocked overboard, and in attempting to get in his boat upset and sunk her, when he was gallantly rescued by MAY. The crew (the two scullers) swam ashore.

The ball, to-night, given by the officers and midshipmen of the Naval Academy, in honor of Mrs. Admiral PORTER, is now going on. The dancing-room is the old battery, an immense oval building recently converted into a gymnasium.

During the past week the necessary work to convert it into a ball-room has been done, and to-night it presented the appearance of a fairy palace. The interior of the room is ninety-six feet in diameter, hexagonical shape. The walls are beautified with Chinese and other decorations, and flags of the various nations, with appropriate mottoes. The ceiling is painted sky blue, representing the heavens brilliant with planets and stars. At 10:30 o'clock the ball-room was lighted and opened, and soon an immense throng filled the entrances leading thereto. No particular order was observed in entering the room, but at the appearance of the President and other high officers, the Naval Academy Band struck up "Admiral PORTER'S Grand March," composed for the occasion by Professor SCHOFF, when a general promenade ensued. This over, a quadrille was formed, composed as follows: The President and Mrs. PORTER, Secretary BORIE and Miss LIZZIE SHERMAN, Secretary CRESWELL and Miss MINNIE SHERMAN, General SHERMAN and Miss BORIE, the niece of the Secretary, Admiral PORTER and Mrs. GRANT, General MICHLER and Miss TURNBULL, of Washington; General RAMSEY and Mrs. General MICHLER, and Colonel and Mrs. DAYTON. This was led off by General GRANT and Mrs. PORTER at the head of the quadrille, with Admiral PORTER and Mrs. GRANT as their *vis-a-vis*. The music was the "La Belle Helene Quadrille." After the quadrille the dancing became general. Mrs. GRANT was dressed in blue and white changeable silk, panier of French muslin and valen ciennes lace, cape to correspond and and full set of diamonds. Mrs. Admiral PORTER was dressed in white satin with three flounces looped with blue satin pannier covered with point lace, wreathed with multiflora roses, head elaborately dressed with ringlets, and a full set of diamonds. The display of ladies' dresses in general has never been excelled. The President and Secretaries present were dressed in plain black suits, while the officers of the army and navy were in uniforms. In the dancing-room the crowd was so great that there was scarcely room for the dancing. The promenade outside and around the main room was filled, and hundreds are promenading through the Academy grounds, illuminated with thousands of variegated Chinese lights and gas-jets. The lamps hang from the branches of trees, from artificial arches and frames of every conceivable shape. From the roof of the new large building on the northern portion of the grounds, a magnetic light throws its beams over the entire grounds. Among the many distinguished gentlemen present is Mr. THORNTON, the English Minister. With one exception the full Board of Visitors are here.

Massachusetts Railroads—Proposed Additional Powers to the Boston and Albany Road.

BOSTON, Friday, June 4.

The Legislative Committee on Railroads have under consideration a bill to allow the Boston and Albany Railroad Company to increase its capital stock $5,000,000, and to extend its track from this city across Fore Point Channel, Boston wharf, and the land of the Bostop, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to deep water. Authority is also given to the Company to build branch or other roads in Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire or Berkshire counties; to build and maintain an additional track from Boston to Worcester; to take such lands or flats as may be required for depot purposes, and to build wharves as required; to purchase the whole or any part of the road built by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company between the Brookline Branch Railroad and Woonsocket, R. I.; to purchase or lease the Mystic River Railroad, the Marginal Freight Railway, the South Boston Freight Railway, and to unite and consolidate with the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad, and with the Hudson and Boston Railroad Corporation.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seal Skins from Alaska—Reported Furious Volcano on an Island in the Pacific—General Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 3.

General THOMAS to-day issued his order assuming the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, *vice* General HALLECK, transferred to the Division of the South.

Within a few days about 60,000 fine seal skins, valued at $500,000, consigned to the successors of the Russian American Fur Company, have been received from Alaska. It is stated that many of these skins were taken from female seals and pups in violation of the law. Other shipments have been made direct to Honolulu, and thence to Europe.

The first sleeping cars seen in California arrived at Sacramento to-day from the East.

The Captain of the ship *National Eagle* from Hong Kong, reports observing, May 17, an active volcano on an island in latitude 31° 18′ north, longitude 139° 50′ east. The island is about five miles from Smith's Island. The vessel passed midway between the islands, and, when abreast of the volcano, they could hear it roaring fearfully. A dense mass of smoke and steam ascended from the island.

The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $15 per share, payable on the 5th inst.

The steamer *China* sailed to-day for Hong Kong, *vid* Yokohama, taking out $1,170,000 treasure, of which $684,000 was for Hong Kong, $280,000 for Yokohama, $176,000 for Hioga, $64,000 for Shanghae. She also took $86,000 worth of merchandise.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Meeting of the Synod at Philadelphia—Communications Received.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 4.

This was the third day of the Synod of the General Reformed Church of America. The Synod was called to order at 9 o'clock. The President, Rev. Mr. PITCHER, led in prayer. The hour having arrived for resuming business, communications were received from J. F. HARTLEY, of New-York, with reference to declining the invitation given to the Synod by the Pope to participate in the Roman Conference next Fall; from the corresponding delegate to the Evangelical Luthern Church, held in Washington, D. C., on the 13th of May, 1869; from the delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which was held in the City of New-York, of similar import to the ones given above; from the Committee of the Synod of the Secession Church of Holland, which will meet on the 15th of June at Middleburg, Province of Zealand, Michigan, earnestly requesting the present Synod to appoint a deputation for the furtherance of mutual intercourse of the fellowship of Saints, referred; and one in regard to the act to change the corporate title of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to that of the General Church in America. These were severally referred.

On motion a committee of three ministers and two laymen was appointed to attend the National Council of Evangelical Denominations in the United States, proposed at the last session of the Synod.

The Committee on Correspondence asked that Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, the delegate from the German Reformed Church, be heard this morning. The request was granted, and Rev. Dr. HIGBEE then made an address in regard to the union of churches, and the President responded in a neat and appropriate manner.

Rev. Dr. J. M. FERRIS, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the Synod, and stated that the Board still had an indebtedness of $24,000. The Board had determined to decrease this debt, and their efforts had been somewhat blessed. The sum of $75,000 had been contributed for missionary purposes, and in four years missionary residences had been erected, chapels had been put up, and a building for a girls' seminary had been built.

A report was received from the committee appointed by the last Synod to visit Holland, Michigan, giving a few facts in regard to the Theological Seminary in that section. Referred to the Committee on Professorate.

Rev. J. WEST, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, addressed the Synod upon matters connected with the written report read last evening.

The Synod then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education addressed the Synod, and was followed by Rev. JOHN A. LANSING. Rev. ABEL GOSMAN was recognized as a delegate from the Old School Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. SCHUMACKER, from the Lutheran. Rev. Dr. DIXON, Chairman of the Committee on Supplying Pulpits, reported that arrangements had been made for to-morrow.

The Synod then adjourned.

An interesting incident on Thursday afternoon was, that while the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was being administered, a dove flew into the church and flew around for several minutes, and subsequently remained quiet while the sacrament was being partaken of. The dove is the Heavenly emblem of the Holy Ghost.

FIRES.

In Binghamton and Union, N. Y.—Manufactory and Stores Burned.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Friday, June 4.

Early this morning the soap manufactory of MEAGLEY & BOWERS, in this city, was destroyed by fire. The loss on the stock, machinery and manufactured soap is $8,000; insured for $4,800. The building was worth $2,000.

A fire occurred at Union, in this county, last night. Three stores, of R. F. & MILL MESSEREAU, M. C. ROCKWELL and Mr. CLARK were burned. The losses have not been ascertained. The property was mainly insured.

In Peru, Ill—Loss Over $80,000.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 4.

T. D. BREWSTER & Co.'s plow factory at Peru, Ill., was destroyed by fire last night; also, BURKHEARDT'S livery stable. Loss on the former, $80,000; insured for $15,000 in the Home, Lumberman's, Underwriter's and Hartford Companies.

Fire in Providence—Destruction of a Planing Mill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 4.

C. MAXSON & Co.'s planing mill in Westerly was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about $5,000, on which there was no insurance.

Wholesale Robbery of Bathers at Buffalo—Arrest of Express Robbers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, June 4.

H. C. FISKE, Superintendent of the Erie Railway, Dr. JOHN M. POTTER, of Canandaigua, N. Y., MERRITT BROOKS, of this city, and a party of their friends, were robbed yesterday afternoon while bathing at a water-cure establishment here. Dr. POTTER missed a certificate of deposit for $20,000, deposited in the Warren Bank, Pennsylvania, and $15 in currency, &c. Mr. BROOKS lost $29 in currency, and the rest of the party lost their valuables. An attendant of the Water-Cure House, named CLERKE, was arrested for the theft.

JOHN NEWMAN, MARY NEWMAN and JOHN HENDERSON were arrested at the Grand Trunk Railroad depot to-day, while *en route* for Toronto, C. W., by Officers BEST and DONOHUE, of the American Express Company, charged with robbing the Express Company in Philadelphia. From letters on the person of one of them, it was discovered that the same parties had committed larceny at Fort Wayne, Ind. MARY had $1,100 on her person. All three are held for examination.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 4.—The Governor and Council to-day appointed and confirmed EZRA L. PATTANGALL, of Pembroke, Trustee of the Insane Asylum, and PARKER P. BURLEIGH, WM. W. THOMAS, Jr., and WM. SMALL, Commissioners on the Settlement of Public Lands.

CUBA.

Complete Accounts of the Landing of the Fillibusters.

Particulars of the Earliest Engagements.

Departure of Captain-General Dulce for Spain.

Past and Future Aid for the Insurgents from this City.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana, May 29, and touched at Nassau, N. P., reached this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for the delivery of our exchanges and letters, which contain intelligence of the highest importance.

The Landing of the Fillibusters—Sentiment in Havana—Accounts of Engagements—Strange Developments—Difficulties of a Consul—Resignation of General Dulce—Death of a Hero.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 29, 1869.

"They've come at last, they have landed!" was the expression in the mouth of every Cuban sympathizing with the revolution, on Sunday and Monday last. The fillibusters had landed. Spanish-like, no mention was made of the facts officially, until every man, woman and child in this blessed City of Havana had been surfeited with several very highly seasoned versions of the same affair. The official account of the landing of the fillibusters, however, reads thus:

Comandama-General of the Eastern Department, Section 1:

The Commander-of-Arms at Mayari, under date of yesterday, informs the Commanding General of the following: Having received positive information that 700 adventurers recruited by the Revolutionary Junta in New-York had landed in the Bay of Nipe, I ordered that valiant Captain Don AUGUSTIN MORO Y VIEJO, with 120 men of this garrison, to sally forth and give them a decisive whipping. They did meet the enemy in possession of three houses, and attacked them with the bayonet, driving them from the first house, and killing six of them with the cold steel, (*a anhillo,*) taking seven pieces of artillery, three flags, embroidered by ladies of Havana, some needle guns and other effects. The cowardly enemy, confiding in his numerical superiority, resisted at the other two points for over four hours, keeping up a lively fire on our troops, whose ammunition now giving out, retired in the greatest order, without having been troubled in the least by the enemy. According to trustworthy information the loss of the enemy consists in sixty killed and 150 wounded, and our loss, although a sensible one, includes four killed and sixteen wounded. All of which is published by order of the Commanding General for the information of the loyal citizens of this city.

By order, the Chief of Staff,

ANTONIO CANALEJO.

CUBA, 18th May, 1869.

Kikeriki! kikeriki! the Spanish rooster has crowed officially. But now to give the additional news as published by the journals, and then to print the truth and expose the shameless official bombast. The *Prensa* says:

"On the night of the 16th to the 17th instant, from 400 to 450 men with eight pieces of artillery, of which number they landed at Mt. Candel at Ramon. The Spanish steamer *Guantanamo*, from Cuba, for Mayari, arrived there the day after the landing had been effected, and left immediately on learning what had happened to advise the authorities and cruisers. While going out she met the steamer *Marsella*, which had been fired on thrice by the insurgents, the shots causing some damage to the hull and rigging. The war steamer then fired in the bushes on shore, although no rebels could be seen. The garrison of Mayari, 120 men, learning what had taken place, sallied forth in search of the enemy, and had to make a detour of five leagues by a forced march. Hardly had they caught sight of the landing party, when at the sound of the cornet, they rushed upon the rebels with the bayonet and captured six guns, which they turned and used against those who had been firing on them before.

The flag which the insurgents had flying over the battery, bore the inscription, "To the valiant liberating citizens of Cuba." It was captured. If some other lady embroiderer has to present a flag to some other liberators, let her take care that they be less swift-footed than those at Mayari.

On the 20th inst., the steamer *Guantanamo* carried 120 men to Mayari, and the *Marsella*, which had gone to Gibara, also returned with troops, together with further reinforcements brough by the men-of-war *Africa*, *Andalura*, and *Vasco Nuner*. The *Pabellon*, of Cienfuegos, adds, that the inscription on the captured flag stating that it was presented to the Riflemen of Liberty by Mrs. EMILIA CASANOVA DE VILLAVERDE, of New-York."

These were the official and semi-official accounts published in relation to this affair, and from the tenor of the official report and its bombastic style, it was easily seen that a colored gentleman was once more in the wood-pile. The United States man-of-war, *Narragansett*, from Nuevitas, brought the following account from Spanish and other sources, differing materially from the above account. It says:

"The steamers *Arago* and *Perit* brought 700 men, which the *Perit* carried inside of the Bay while the *Arago* remained outside, landing them at Nipe Bay, 150 miles east of Nuevitas, on the night of the 15th, together with eighteen field pieces. Immediately after landing, the insurgents threw up intrenchments, and mounted eight of their guns, there being no troops to prevent either move. The man-of-war *Marsella* entered the Bay, discovered the encampment and immediately opened fire; but steamed away in great haste when aware that the insurgents had artillery, and that they knew how to handle it, every shot entering the *Marsella*, and playing havoc with her hull and rigging. The *Marsella* returned on the following day, with the gunboat *Africa* and 200 men, who disembarked under the protection of the ship's guns, and stormed the entrenchments, capturing the guns. They were, however, immediately dislodged by the fillibusters, who regained possession of the guns, and drove the troops back to the boats, killing, according to official information, forty men, and wounding seventy-six, who were carried to Santiago de Cuba."

THE SALVATOR EXPEDITION.

The *Salvator* expedition from Key West *via* Nassau, consisting of ninety-eight men, was landed without trouble at Nuevas Grandes, fifteen miles east of Nuevitas. Men and ammunition have already reached Quesada. The Captain and crew of the steamer have returned to Key West, plentifully provided with funds, the steamer having been seized at Nassau for a violation of the Passenger act. Two English men-of-war have been cruising along the coast in search of the *Salvator*, but she evaded not only their search, but also the search of the Spanish cruisers. So far three expeditions have been landed, and several more are expected within the next two weeks.

The *Pelayo*, I learn, has just arrived from Nuevitas, bringing about one hundred wounded, one captured cannon and another captured flag. Heavy fighting had been going on between the troops and fillibusters at Manati, and with the insurgents at Mayari and other places. The days of the *Diario's* bruised soldier appear to have gone by, and we may yet read in the columns of that journal that more than four or five soldiers have been killed.

QUEER DEVELOPMENTS.

On Sunday morning last the street corners in the business part of the city were found covered with a proclamation, which, literally translated, read as follows:

"I, ROSALIE HERNANDEZ, declare to the entire world that NARCISSO ESCOZURA, PEREZ CALVO and Secretary DIAZ were in plot to liberate the political prisoners going to Fernando Po. In consideration therefor they were to receive a goodly amount of $1,000 bank notes. The special arrangement entered into with ESCOZURA was, that he was to receive $50,000 in case the *Francisco de Borjo* did not reach its destination."

ROSALIE HERNANDEZ is the mistress of LOPEZ AYALA, the Colonial Minister. The parties accused are high officials of the Dulce Government, and were formerly courtiers at the Court of Her Majesty Queen ISABELLA. On Sunday a plot was also discovered compromising the priest of Monserate, who goes to Spain to-morrow as a prisoner. This priest made himself famous by his attacks on the Bishop, and it is supposed that this is merely a trick of the Bishop to obtain revenge.

DISUNION AMONG THE SPANIARDS.

The Spaniards are positively disunited. There are several parties in existence among them who are fighting among themselves, and making mutual charges of suspicion, dishonesty and lack of patriotism. One party, represented by the *Vos de Cuba*, and backed up by the volunteers, is now engaged in open war with that part of the Cuban Government represented by DULCE, who, on Thursday issued an order for Messrs. GONZALO CASTANON and SUAREZ VIGIL, Colonel of the Volunteer Artillery, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court and editors of the *Vos de Cuba*, PEREZ CALVO, the successor of the famous MORALES LEMUS, as counsellor of the Administration, the Judge of the Supreme Court, DURAN CUORVO and that celebrated gent, the Ex-Censor MIJARES, to hold themselves in readiness to take passage to Spain on the 30th inst. All these gentlemen are bitter enemies of DULCE, who accuses them of being enemies to the nation. They are the principal causes of the extreme hatred existing between Spaniards and Cubans, by their impolitic expressions and writings, and are therefore hindrances to an early conclusion of the war. But these gentlemen are protected by the volunteers and have refused to go unless compelled to do so by force. It is not only doubtful that any volunteer will lend himself to do the work of removal, but on the contrary it may be that all will oppose any attempt made by the Captain-General to place the men aboard a vessel—an attempt which, in all probability, will result in a conflict. The question at issue is simply whether DULCE or the volunteers are the governing power.

DIFFICULTIES OF A CONSUL.

Mr. ISAAC STONE, the American Consular agent at Remedios, who fills the same position for the British Government, is not permitted to display either flag, the Captain-General having decided that only Consuls are entitled to that privilege. Mr. STONE fears to display the flag lest the volunteers and troops commit some act of violence. But if Mr. STONE were not generally known as a sympathizer with the revolutionists, he would undoubtedly have no fears on that score. His son-in-law, Mr. VALLS, always talked in favor of the revolution and its adherents, though cautioned by his friends against it. The Government undertook to arrest him, but Mr. VALLS got wind of its intentions and took refuge in the Consulate, where he remained two months, until the Governor of Remedios in person went there and demanded his surrender, whereupon Mr. STONE delivered him up under protest. Mr. VALLS claimed to be an American citizen, but produced no proofs to that effect, his papers of citizenship arriving only a few days ago. Mr. STONE informed the Governor of this fact, but that gentleman refused to reopen the case as the papers had been sent to Havana, and the affair referred to General DULCE. The Spanish officials are undoubtedly very overbearing and arbitrary in their mode of procedure, but if Mr. VALLS had refrained from any interference in the affairs of the country this difficulty would not have occured. The number of persons claiming to be American citizens has materially decreased since. If any American, either naturalized or foreign, takes active sides in this question he does not deserve any protection, at least until the Cubans are recognized. The many persons reported to be anxiously waiting at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe has also been exaggerated. The only persons at all desirous of leaving the island were Dr. BLAKE and wife and another lady from Puerto Principe, whose husband was an official in the rebel service, and even these persons were not ready to depart when the *Narragansett* returned to Havana, which proves that they are not in such dire distress after all.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL DULCE.

DULCE'S resignation was forwarded by cable on Thursday last, and it is expected that the home Government will, on accepting it, appoint immediately his successor. DULCE cannot be blamed for resigning, and ought to have done it long ago. Ridiculed by the Cubans whom he tried to favor, hated and despised by a formidable faction of the Spaniards, his orders disregarded and his body a source of continual suffering, with the threats of the volunteers hanging over his head, his position has been anything but a pleasant one since his arrival here. His talents lie principally in the heads of his Secretaries and the hangers-on at the palace who enjoy his confidence and sell it to the highest bidder. His military glory is confided to chiefs among whom many care more to make money out of the revolution, not by attacking the insurgents, but by allowing well-known sympathizers with the revolution to remain unmolested, or else permitting some captured leader to escape, they, of course, always being handsomely paid for their services. These are not mere idle street rumors. In a recent conversation with a prominent editor of a Havana journal, that gentleman told me that the above statements were unfortunately too true, but that it would not do to publish them. These statements have been made to your correspondent repeatedly, not by Cubans or their sympathizers, but by Spaniards, some of them officers in the volunteer forces. It is therefore certain that the Cubans will win, as I have stated before, and that they will do so not owing to any effort of theirs, but because of the careless and criminal manner in which the war is carried on by the Spanish leaders.

DEATH OF A HERO.

JOSE MANUEL DE QUESADA, uncle of General QUESADA, was captured at Las Piedras. QUESADA was a man 65 years of age. Previous to his execution he distinguished himself for his reserve, extraordinary resignation and a firm resolve not to receive religious aid; that is to say, not to confess to Father JUAN PANO, who might have betrayed the secret of the confessional. In vain did the Spanish officials employ threats and persuasion; in vain did they offer him life and money; the attempts of the priest to make him confess the secrets which he alone knew as confidential agent of his nephew were made in vain. His unvarying answer was, "I know nothing." He said to Captain TRIANA, however, previous to his execution, "You are only doing to me what I would have done to you in a similar case, but I only wish that others would have had the same courage as myself." If the nephew is as courageous as the uncle, he may well claim to lead armies and redeem his promise that he means to fight. QUASIMODO.

Departure of General Dulce—General De Rodas to Sail at Once for Spain.

HAVANA, Friday, June 4.

Captain-General DULCE sails to-morrow for Spain.

The United States frigate *Sabine* arrived here yesterday.

MADRID, Friday, June 4.

General DE RODAS is to sail instantly for Cuba, in reply to the demand of General DULCE, for immediate relief from the Captain-Generalcy of that island.

AID FOR THE CUBANS.

Sensational Stories Exploded—Estimates of the Number of Men Sent to Cuba—The Neutrality Laws—Non-Interference of the United States Marshal.

The sensational stories that have been published from time to time in some of the newspapers with regard to the departure from this and other ports of the United States of large bodies of armed men, in defiance of the Neutrality laws, with the design of joining the insurgents in Cuba, have never received much credence, and never deserved any. The TIMES has endeavored to present nothing on the subject that was not well authenticated. The fact about the business is that men and munitions of war have left the United States and have been landed in Cuba, and are at present employed in aiding the insurgents, and paradoxical as it may seem to those who are not well informed on the subject, all this has been done without the commission of any act by those engaged in the movements that would have justified the authorities, at this or any other United States port, in interfering to prevent the sailing of the vessels that carried them. There is a wide-spread misapprehension as to what constitutes a violation of the Neutrality laws. Under the laws of the United States, and in accordance with the law of nations, Wm. H. WEBB would have a right to build a vessel of war at his yard here in New-York, and send it wherever he pleased, and sell it to parties at war with a nation with which the United States is at peace. To permit such a vessel to leave would not be a violation of neutrality by the United States. A private party may send cannon balls and gunpowder from this port to any place he pleases in the world, and sell them to those designing to use them in making war upon a nation with which we are at peace. The Neutrality laws do not forbid such transactions as these, which are purely commercial in their nature. So any number of men may sail hence, to any foreign port they please, and unless there is evidence that

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS. By WILLIAM P. BLAKE. New-York: GEO. P. PUTNAM & SON.

The Commissioner from California to the Paris Exposition of 1867 furnishes in this book a general Report on the subject of the precious metals, presenting a mass of the most valuable statistics to show the amount of their production and circulation in the chief gold-bearing and gold-employing regions of the world at the present time, especially in the United States—all the hard facts and tabular *aperçus* of the work being derived from the highest and most trustworthy sources extant. All its statements are solid, as becomes so important a theme; and even to an unfinancial reader, a great number of them would be found highly interesting. With respect to the bullion product of the two metals in this country we find that it amounted for the year 1867 to $71,000,000, of which California's share was $25,000,000; Montana's, $12,000,000; (BROWNE estimates it at $20,000,000,) Nevada's, $18,500,000—$12,500,000 of which were in silver; Oregon's and Washington's $3,000,000, gold, and Colorado's $2,000,000 in gold and only $500,000 in silver; the remainder being furnished by other States. Mr. Ross BROWNE gives $75,000,000 for the grand total of the above year—a figure which all avaricious readers will be disposed to prefer to Mr. BLAKE'S estimate. The latter presents the gold product of 1867 as $56,500,000—a harvest nearly half the amount furnished by all the other nations of the world, *i. e.*, $130,680,000. Australia produced over $31,500,000; South America and Central America, $5,300,000; Russia, $15,000,000, and the rest of Europe, Africa and Asia, including China and Japan, $12,270,000. Another of these solid items that overcome the imagination like a mountain avalanche—or rather, like the mountain itself—is the fact that for the last twenty years the United States realized gold and silver bullion from the placers to the value of $1,075,500,000. Nevada has loomed large on the world's eye within a year or two. That region—with more than twice the extent of New-York—was a wilderness portion of Utah, till the discovery of the Comstock lode, which has added nearly $80,000,000 to the bullion of the world. During the Summer of 1868, the working of the White Pine deposits has still further increased the product of Nevada, which may now be termed the "Silver State" of the Union. In the pages devoted to Mexico we find that during the decade ending with 1867, the coinage of that Republic, in both metals, amounted to $173,496,910; and LEMPRIERE, quoted by our author, gives $4,640,204,889 as the amount realized in that country from the days of CORTEZ to the year 1858. Since the date of its independence, 1822, the amount taken from the mines is calculated at $360,000,000. Some of the national economists, like Mr. BLAGE, may point to the apparent fact that Mexico is very little the better for all her high-priced minerals; and, no doubt, these discoveries and gatherings of gold and silver are chiefly valuable as they widen the sphere of human effort, and stimulate the other and more valuable industries of men. But, since civilization is more than half superfluity, it cannot be denied that those precious metals have a strong claim to the time-honored appreciation of the world.

As regards the Russian gold-fields, that rank next to the American and the Australian, their chief products are from "washings," now worked out, on the eastern side of the Ural range. On this subject our author has the following:

> The Uralian and Siberian gold field is, perhaps, the most extensive on the globe, stretching, as it does, along the Ural, and to the westward through Siberia to the Kamtschatka and Onskol Mountains bordering the Pacific Ocean, a distance, as remarked by CHEVALIER, "which embraces the half of a circle which would be described in making the circuit of the globe on these latitudes." The auriferous deposits are there distributed in numerous groups and over a large surface, and the zone over which they are spread is of an average width of about 500 miles.
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> It appears that these Siberian gold deposits were known and worked, at least in part, at a very remote period, for abandoned workings have been found at many points, and are known among the Russians as *gridi finnois*, which, if not made by the ancient Scythian tribes, as is probable, at least belong to an epoch anterior to the conquest of Siberia by the Tartars 2,000 years ago.
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> These ancient mines have been traced by GMELIN, LEPECHIN, and PALLAS, on the southern and eastern borders of the Ural Mountains. The only tools found in the old pits were wedges and hammers made of copper, and heavy sledges made of the gravel, for which handles appear to have been attached. The tusks of bears appear to have been used to scrape out the gold, and some leather bags have been found. Numerous fragments of earthenware are found to a great distance around the ruins, and in some places human bones have been discovered in the old passages and galleries, appearing as if the mines had caved in upon the miners. The ores raised at some of these mines were smelted in rude furnaces.
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> The Uralian and Siberian gold regions have been visited and described by several eminent geologists. Baron HUMBOLDT made an extensive journey there in 1829, at the request of the Emperor NICHOLAS, and obtained the materials for his great work on Central Asia; and later Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON made explorations in the Urals, an account of which is given in his work entitled *Russia in Europe and the Ural*.

Taking into account the vast extent of that gold-field, it is likely that Russia will yet astonish the world with her discoveries of quartz veins and placer washings to equal or surpass those of California itself. Turning to Japan—a country which in the Middle Ages had such a celebrity of gold, and which represented the metal so curiously to all the world in the first syllable of its name, *Zipango*, we find its traditions still justified. The value of its gold products cannot be stated at present; but it has extensive placer deposits in the Island of Yesso, and also in the Islands of Sado, off the northwest coast of the Empire. The deposits of the former were visited in 1862 by Mr. BLAKE and Mr. PUMPELLY, while they were in the service of the Tycoon. In former times the Portuguese and Dutch carried off Japanese gold and silver, at the rate of forty to sixty tons per annum. In the two years, 1670 and 1671, more than a hundred thousand *kobangs* were exported, ($1,100,000,) and according to ARRAI TUSKEYO, a Japanese author of high rank, the amount of gold sent out of Japan from 1611 to 1706 was over the value of $225,000,000. On the extensive subject of China, it is stated by Mr. PUMPELLY that fourteen of the eighteen Provinces of the Empire contain gold, especially the region of the Kwenbun chain of mountains running east and west; so that, in all probability, that Empire will have its Californias as well as Russia, to produce their monetary flurries from time to time, and then subside, somewhat like the Golden State itself. The gold produce of California, which was about sixty millions in 1853, is now less than half that amount—the slow alluvions of nature having been scraped up in such a desperate hurry, and the hard quartz offering such a strong resistance and only yielding to the expensive power of machinery. The present production of the quartz mines of California is set down by our author as probably less than one-third of the gross yield of the State, but increasing. He argues that the Government should protect the vein mines by a system which would encourage settlement and bring an amount of regulated intelligence into the working of them. "It has been shown," he says, "that gold ores produced upon the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and found to be 'rebellious'—difficult to work—have been transported with profit in a partly worked state over the immense plains and across the whole breadth of the States east of the Mississippi, and then shipped across the Atlantic, to be successfully worked at Swansea, in Wales, simply for want of a proper development of metallurgic science and industry in the United States." He contends, with every appearance of reason, that Government should establish a National Mining College, with provision for a Corps of Mining Engineers.

The valuable work—which we can only briefly glance at—does not confine itself to gold and silver, but sets forth the production of quicksilver, platinum, magnesium and other metals; and in its concluding chapters treats of the various amounts of coinage circulated by the commercial nations, and sets forth the arguments in favor of an international system of monetary unity. The history of the Monetary Conference of nineteen nations, which took place in Paris in 1867, is given in Chapter X., and makes an admirable little treatise of reference for those who may be interested in that very important subject. The work is completed by a number of appendices, elucidating the relative values of gold and silver, rules for the calculation of alloys and values, tables of coinage, deposits, &c., and the weights used by the different nations and their equivalents, and, for the rest, is brought out in a large and beautiful style that seems very appropriate to such a subject.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*Problematic Characters.* By FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN. Translated from the German by Professor SCHELE DE VERE. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) We have to thank Professor SCHELE DE VERE for putting this charming German romance into English, and Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT for the handsome and convenient form in which they present it to the reading public. SPIELHAGEN, though little known to American readers, in Germany ranks with AUERBACH, whose novels have attained a popularity in this country almost as wide-spread as that which they enjoy in the author's own land. The Westminster *Review* says of his novels:

> "In SPIELHAGEN'S heroes psychological truth is never violated. The principal personages in his romances live before us and fix our interest. Their dispositions are not described, but imposed upon our minds in action. The plots of his romances, too, despite the great number of scenes and characters in profusion, are nevertheless skillful, consistent, and artistic. He makes no extravagant use of improbable coincidences, nor is the reader kept on the tenter-hooks of suspense whilst the intricacies of a plot are unravelled. It was SCHILLER, we believe, who called the romancist the half-brother of the poet. To SPIELHAGEN'S glowing descriptions of nature, which are never tediously minute, and are invariably brought into harmony with, or made to enhance by contrast, the moods and actions of the personages, a true poetical charm is given. In this respect they may be said to occupy a happy position between the vague and shadowy pictures formerly met with in German romances, and the photographic realism or word-painting, so wearisome to readers of taste in many of our modern English novels. With a skillful hand, too, he paints the tender emotions and longings of the heart, particularly in his female characters. Though the interest in his stories is generally well sustained, yet in many of them the *denouments* are sad, a foreboding of which, as the consequences of vices, errors, or weaknesses in the actors, too soon perhaps arises in the reader's mind."

It must not be supposed, however, that his works are wanting in the lighter elements of fancy and humor. Of all his works, *Problematic Characters* is considered the most poetic and interesting in Germany; and we have no doubt that in its English form it will meet with the same approbation in America.

—*The Science of Rights.* Translated from the German of FICHTE by A. E. KROEGER. (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.) FICHTE is not a difficult author to understand, in his own language; but we doubt if any one, unless it be Mr. KROEGER, can understand this translation. What, for example, can be made of the subjoined paragraph:

> "An in itself returning activity (Egohood, subjectivity,) is character of the rational being. The positing of itself (reflecting about itself,) is an act of this activity. Let this reflection be called A. The rational being posits itself through the act of such an activity. All reflection reflects something as its object; let this object be called B. Now, what sort of a something must this object be as object of the reflection A? In A the rational being is to posit itself, is to be its own object; but its character is itself returning activity. The last highest object in (B) of its reflection must therefore also be its (the) returning, or *itself determining activity*, since otherwise it would not posit itself as a rational being, and hence would not posit itself at all."

We trust Mr. KROEGER understands his own translation, and has not wilfully imposed upon his readers what to ordinary minds appears to be the jargon of arrant nonsense.

—*The Uncommercial Traveler, &c.* By CHARLES DICKENS. (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.) This volume brings to a close the "Globe" edition of DICKENS' works, published by HURD & HOUGHTON, with illustrations on steel from designs by DARLEY and GILBERT. It contains *The Uncommercial Traveler, Master Humphrey's Clock, New Christmas Stories*, a general index of characters and their appearances—which is invaluable for purpose of reference—and a selection of familiar sayings from the works of DICKENS. The edition is very neat in appearance and convenient for the reader.

—*Appleton's Republication of the Waverley Novels.* The latest additions to APPLETON'S new edition of the novels of Sir WALTER SCOTT are two volumes containing *The Heart of Mid-Lothian, Count Robert of Paris, Fair Maid of Perth, Woodstock, Fortunes of Nigel, Anne of Geierstein, Quentin Durward*, and *The Surgeon's Daughter*. These volumes are printed in clear though rather small type, and are illustrated with steel engravings and wood-cuts.

—*The Old Testament History.* Edited by Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) This work forms a part of the valuable series called *The Student's Histories*, published by the HARPERS, designed for use in schools and colleges. Besides giving the history recorded in the Old Testament, with the necessary notes, explanations and references, this work contains an account of each of the Books of the Bible, the geography of the Holy Land, the political and ecclesiastical antiquities of the Jews, historical and genealogical tables, and other information of practical use to students of the Scriptures. It is profusely illustrated with maps and wood-cuts.

—*Hans Breitmann About Town and Other New Ballads.* By CHARLES G. LELAND. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.) Mr. LELAND made a great hit with *Hans Breitmann's Party*, which at once attained a popularity as extensive as it was well deserved, both in this country and in Europe; but it is risking much to bring his hero so soon upon the stage again. This second series of the "Breitmann Ballads" is by no means equal to the first, and as the novelty of the idea is gone, it will not be surprising if the humorous and kindly Dutchman should not find himself, on his reappearance, a "dreimals honored gast." The humor no longer flows as free, and the verse is less easy and spontaneous than it was.

—*Vulgarisms and Other Errors of Speech.* Second edition, (Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) This edition of a work which we noticed at some length on its first appearance, is enlarged by the addition of a critical review—Mr. G. WASHINGTON MOON'S *Dean's English* and *Bad English*. The author points out many mistakes and vulgarisms into which too many speakers and writers fall, either through negligence or ignorance, and which a perusal of his work will aid them in avoiding.

—*Studies on Thackeray.* By JAMES HANNEY. (New-York and London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.) A just and thoroughly-appreciative criticism on the literary character of the greatest satirist of modern times.

—*Virgil's Æneid*, with notes, lexicon, maps, &c. By EDWARD SEARING. (New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.) This work fulfills many of the conditions of a good school book,—it is printed in large, clear type, on firm paper, is convenient in size and practical in the general arrangement of text and notes. The illustrations are attractive as well as useful, and the whole appearance of the book is calculated to interest the learner.

—*Home Circle Library.* (Cincinnati: HITCHCOCK & WALDEN.)—The works belonging to this juvenile library, which is divided into four sets, consists of travels, biographies and sketches of history, by different authors, and are written with a view to the instruction as well as the amusement of the young. Of course, there are various degrees of merit in them; some of them are sprightly enough in style and matter to interest young readers, while others have the didactic, sermonizing tone that makes so many Sunday School books the terror of children on days when the reading of "secular" books is forbidden. When will writers for the young learn that children are taught more readily by example than by precept, and that young brains and hearts are quick to catch the lesson of a life or an incident?

—*Aspects of Humanity, Brokenly Mirrored in the Ever-swelling Current of Human Speech.* (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.) The title-page does not contain the name of the author to whom we are indebted by this new volume of metaphysics in verse; and in truth we do not greatly care to know. Judged by his productions, he seems to be a compound of Dr. WATTS and TATE and BRADY. The poem is divided into three "Aspects," as follows: 1st, The Developed Plant; 2d, The Developed Animal; 3d, The Conscious Man. We see by the preface that the work was finished ten years ago, though only just published. The author should have kept it ten years longer, and then burned it.

—*The Horse in the Stable and the Field, &c.* By J. H. WALSH, F. R. C. S., author of *British Rural Sports, &c.* (Philadelphia: PORTER & COATES.) The American republication of this valuable work is enriched with copious notes and additions by ROBERT MCCLURE, M. D., V. S., author of *Diseases in the American Stable, Field and Farm-yard*, and with an essay on the American trotting horse, and suggestions on the breeding and training of trotters, by ELLWOOD HARVEY, M. D. It is illustrated with over eighty engravings, and contains a vast amount of useful practical information in regard to the breeding, training and general management of horses.

—*The Laws of Business.* By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D. (Hartford: S. S. SCRANTON & CO.) This very valuable work forms one of the important series of text books on commercial law, and is designed mainly for the use of those who are not lawyers, but whose business requires some practical knowledge of the acts and statutes which regulate commercial transactions. The work is exceedingly full of matter, is clearly arranged, and is furnished with a minute index of subjects which adds greatly to its value.

—*Modern Practice of the Electric Telegraph.* By FRANK L. POPE. (New-York: RUSSELL BROTHERS.) This work was prepared as a handbook for electricians and operators, and is practical and useful.

—*Parsons on the Rose.* (New-York: ORANGE JUDD & CO.) This is a new and revised edition of a work long recognized as a standard authority on the subject whereof it treats.

THE McCONNELL MURDER TRIAL.

Close of the Testimony for the Prosecution—What has been Elicited against the Prisoner, William A. Robinson.

A special dispatch from Jacksonville, Ill., June 2, gives the following summary of the evidence obtained up to that date in the trial of WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, the young man accused of the murder of General MURRAY MCCONNELL, in February last:

Ten days, fraught with important interest to the prisoner, have gone slowly by since WILLIAM A. ROBINSON was arraigned for the murder of General MURRAY MCCONNELL. During that time many witnesses have been examined, and numerous facts, relevant and irrevelant, proved. The interest manifested has at all times been intense, the attendance large, and the proceedings generally impressive and decorous. The prosecution has been in the main conducted with fairness and an earnest desire to elicit the truth, and at all times with ability and tact, though the manner of asking questions has been at times annoying, and has had the effect to prolong the trial. Judges WOODSON and SHAW, who have taken as yet the only prominent part in the defence, have, with admirable skill, protected their client in his rights as a defendant, and, by their dignified and courteous manner, have won the admiration of all. The sympathy for the prisoner has been manifested by the most delicate tokens, and numerous bouquets, some of which have been presented by the fair hands of maidens, have been by him carried from the Court-room to the jail, there to delight the eye not permitted to look out upon the beauties of nature, and perfume the breezes that fan the prisoner's pale brow.

An evening adjournment of relief was felt that when the prosecution, this morning, announced that they rested the case, and it was known that the worst had come, and that now the defendant would be permitted to explain the facts that have been proved against him. These, gathered from the evidence thus far taken, are, briefly, that on Feb. 9, during the time between ten minutes before and ten minutes after 9 o'clock, on the morning when General MCCONNELL was murdered, the defendant ROBINSON was during that time seen by one person to enter the house, and by another to leave it, and by a third to be standing near it about 9 o'clock on the succeeding night. The defendant owed MCCONNELL a note of $420, dated May 3, 1867, which note was scheduled among others, but cannot now be found. This note he claims, in his statement before the Coroner, to have paid off on the 10th day of December, with money accumulated at his store, though in a conversation about it with his surety, on the 25th of November, he said that he thought he could pay it soon. His business does not seem to have been such as to warrant the collection of that much money at that time. He had two books, Nos. 3 and 4, each containing his cash account from June 27 to Feb. 9. In book No. 3 the entries from Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, are: "Dec. 7, cash to merchandise, $3 25;" "Dec. 8, cash to merchandise, $3 60;" "Dec. 9, cash to merchandise, $6;" "Dec. 10, cash to merchandise, $3 25;" "Dec. 11, cash to merchandise, $4." In book No. 4 the entries from Dec. 7 to Dec. 12, are: "Dec. 7, $1 37 25;" "Dec. 8, cash to merchandise, $12 60;" "Dec. 9, cash to merchandise, $96;" "Dec. 10, cash to merchandise, $63 25;" "Dec. 11, cash to merchandise, $74." The differences in these books, when compared with the credit side of the account, is $400, which in book No. 4 is entered "paid to Murray McConnell." The figure in the fourth and fifth places in book No. 4 are in lighter colored inks. A card found in his desk, having upon it these figures, has been introduced in evidence. His clothes were found in his trunk at the Mansion House, the key to which he established by himself. There is not the slightest evidence of blood about them. A portion of the dirt from the bottom of one of his boots was subjected to many tests, and the result was unsatisfactory.

The prosecution rested at 10 o'clock, and the Court adjourned till 1½ o'clock this afternoon. It is not known what the defence will be, nor how long a time it will consume.

THE CHITTENDEN WILL CASE.

Further Examination of Witnesses—How the Deceased was Kidnapped and how he Escaped—The Folly of Trying to Prevent a Man from Marrying if he Feels Like It.

The hearing in the case of the will of LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, deceased, the main facts in relation to which were given in yesterday's TIMES, was continued yesterday before Surrogate TUCKER. Messrs. FLANDERS and METCALF, counsel for the special guardian of Miss LUCIEN CHITTENDEN, the daughter of the deceased, appeared in opposition to admitting the will to probate, and Messrs. STEWART, RICH and WOODFORD appeared as counsel for the proponent and executrix, Mrs. AMELIA CHITTENDEN, the wife of the deceased.

EDWARD CHITTENDEN, brother of the deceased, was recalled to the stand as a witness against the will, and his examination continued by Mr. FLANDERS. He said that after the deceased was brought to his house in Waterford, in the Summer of 1866, no restraint was exercised over him, but he was allowed to go in and out as he pleased. While there deceased told witness that in case he married Miss LOCKWOOD, he had given his nephew, STERN CHITTENDEN, a writing to carry out the provisions of the former will; that he had selected LOCKWOOD in this case as she became his wife, a house in New-York valued at $30,000. He expressed himself entirely satisfied with STERN'S management of his affairs, and said that if there was an honest man in the world, he believed STERN to be one. He said the will then existing was all he intended to have it, except that he wished to increase the legacy to witness from $5,000 to $10,000, as he had taken care of and done a great deal for him. He made no complaints while there against his brother or any of his relatives, except that he had been brought there against his will; he said he went to take a ride with his brother ASAHEL and was brought to Waterbury against his wishes. He asked me to take him to Brooklyn, and to stop on the way at Stamford and get his trunk. I told him I would take him as far as there; he could meet his daughter, and if she had not influence enough over him to keep him away from Stamford I would make no further objections, but let him go where he liked. We had made up our minds to start for Brooklyn the next morning, when the *habeas corpus* was issued to get him away from my house. The deceased was taken to Cheshire before Judge HINMAN, where I made my statement of the whole affair and he made his. In conclusion, I asked the Judge to send the deceased where he could see his daughter, either there or to Brooklyn. Mr. WHITESTER, the lawyer who obtained the *habeas corpus*, said they should do no such thing. Miss LOCKWOOD was present. After the Court adjourned, deceased was taken into a carriage with other persons and driven away. Previous to his being brought to my house, he told me in Stamford that Mr. LEWIS, of that place, had told him he could cure him of his rheumatism; he said he had not much faith in it, but he was going to let him try; I told him that I thought Stamford friends were trying to induce him to stay there for the purpose of getting him married, and that I thought their treatment would be damaging to him, and perhaps cost him his life; he said he no idea of such a thing as marrying; he told me he would come to Waterbury in a week or fortnight. About a week afterward I went down to Stamford and found him in the same place, sitting in the same chair, and in about the same position. I then remonstrated with him about his contemplated marriage; told him I had reasons good and sufficient why he should not marry; that such a course would be against the wishes of his daughter and might cause her death; he replied that he should not marry. After the marriage I visited him at Stamford; found him sitting on a chair alone; he said he had had a fall and was unable to rise; he appeared very feeble, much more so than when he was last at my house.

On cross-examination by Mr. STEWART, witness said he could not remember the day of the month or of the week that his brother was brought to his house in Waterbury, by his brother ASAHEL; did not hear him say while there that he had been drugged, only that he was brought there against his will. He did not remonstrate against being confined there, and cry out "murder" in my presence; I heard he had done so in my absence; I did not promise my brother ASAHEL that I would watch him and not let any one see him; he never asked me to do so; don't recollect what statement my brother LUCIUS made to Judge HINMAN when he was taken to Cheshire on *habeas corpus*; don't remember whether he told the Judge he was detained at my house against his will. After I had asked the Judge to send him to my house or to Brooklyn to meet his daughter, the Judge said he could go where he liked. I first heard of his proposed marriage with Miss LOCKWOOD in the Winter of 1866. He said me he supposed Mrs. AYRES would like him to marry a woman of her acquaintance. He said he should never marry again. In the Winter of 1865-66 I sold out my business in Waterbury at his request, in order that I might come to New-York, so he could live in my family. When this arrangement was about to be carried out, Mr. LEWIS got hold of him, and induced him to go to Stamford and be treated for his rheumatism by spiritualism or water-cure. Mr. LEWIS professed to be a physician.

Mr. WEBSTER, a lawyer of Waterbury, Conn., was then called as a witness in support of the will. In answer to questions by O. L. STEWART, counsel for Mrs. CHITTENDEN, he said he saw the deceased, LUCIUS CHITTENDEN, for the first time in July, 1866; he was asked to apply for a *habeas corpus* to release him; on arriving at the house of EDWARD CHITTENDEN, where LUCIUS was confined, he expressed himself pleased that measures had been taken to obtain his release; while riding in the carriage with me to Cheshire to see the Judge, he told me that he was about to be married, and that it was postponed by the interference of his relatives. The next day he said he was invited to ride by his brother, and while out was invited to drink a glass of whisky; that it stupefied him, and while in that condition he was taken, against his will, to Waterbury, to the house of his brother EDWARD. While detained there, he said, he tried to send messages out of the house, but could not succeed, and that at one time he cried out "murder!" in order to alarm the neighbors; that thereupon the family promised to take him away. He said his relatives were opposed to his marriage, as he thought, from selfish motives with regard to his property; he said he had been without a home for a long time, and wished to settle down and have a family together. On arriving before Judge HINMAN, EDWARD CHITTENDEN, the brother of LUCIUS, made a statement to the Judge. He did not deny that he had restrained his brother of his liberty, but he thought he was not in a condition to take care of himself; he said he was opposed to his contemplated marriage with Miss LOCKWOOD; he did not think it judicious. The Judge decided that LUCIUS was capable of taking care of himself, and told him he could go where he pleased. After the release, LUCIUS, in company with Mr. SEELEY and Miss LOCKWOOD, took a carriage for Stamford. During the interview before the Judge, LUCIUS said he supposed his brothers would hereafter have nothing more to do with him, and EDWARD made the remark that he supposed his conduct had been such that his brother would not carry out his agreement about going to live with him in New-York.

The further hearing of the case was here adjourned to Tuesday next at 11 A. M.

INVESTIGATION OF BURGLARIES.

Burglars Caught in the Act, but Not Captured—Problems in Thief-Taking.

The only cases of public interest investigated by Commissioner BRENNAN, yesterday, at the trials of policemen, were complaints against officers for neglect of duty in not capturing burglars who had entered buildings on their posts. They present interesting problems as to the best means of catching this class of thieves.

THE BURGLAR ALARMED.

MATTHEW ASH, patrolman of the Forty-third (Brooklyn) Precinct, was charged with failing to make proper efforts to arrest a burglar. The evidence was to the effect that the private dwelling, No. 340 Pacific-street, had upon either side vacant ground; on the night of the 26th of May, Officer ASH saw a man get over the fence and enter the rear yard of the house; the officer placed his ear to the keyhole of the front basement door; a few minutes elapsed, and he heard a stumbling noise as though the person inside had run against something in the hallway; then he thought he heard the man groping along feeling his way with his hands on the side of the hall; the man's hand passed right over the keyhole opposite the officer's ear; soon after he heard him groping his way back. Owing to the peculiar situation of the house, the officer said he did not know what to do at this stage, but concluded to rap for assistance; he did so, and his "partners" soon came, but the noise of the club on the sidewalk had also been a notification to the burglar, and he escaped.

Captain RHODES seemed to be of opinion that the officer should have followed the thief when he went in the house, and captured him. No robbery was committed. ASH is a new member of the force, and apparently quite an intelligent man. He said this was his first experience with a burglar. The Commissioner admonished him to get posted from the Captain as to how he should proceed in similar emergencies. Complaint dismissed.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS BUT SUCCESS.

The charge against Patrolman GEORGE ACKERMAN, of the Seventh Precinct, was that between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of May, an entrance was effected to the coal office corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street, and ACKERMAN made no effort to arrest the burglars. At about 2:15 o'clock the officer heard a noise in the office, which he says sounded like a horse's step; he tried the door and attempted to discover whether there was a light inside; there was none; all was still again; the officer went over his post, and, returning, pursued his investigations; getting upon some stone, he managed to look between the bars over the gate, and saw a man on the platform inside. The officer drew his pistol, when it occurred to him that the person might be a private watchman or an employe in the stable, for which purpose a part of the building was used. He then went to ask Jim, in his employ, when the burglar dodged out of what the officer at the time supposed to be a door, but which afterward proved to be a window. The officer immediately dispatched a lamplighter, who was on the sidewalk, for assistance; in three or four minutes several arrived, and among them Acting-Sergeant MALONEY, (famous for his capture of the butcher-cart thief.) MALONEY immediately sprang over a high fence, but the burglar had effected his escape. He had, however, left a full set of tools, and had partly pried off the front plate of the safe. MALONEY said the officer admitted to him that he saw the burglar more than an hour previous to getting assistance. ACKERMAN denied this, and asserted that he saw him only seven or eight minutes before. MALONEY further said that if the officer had gone over the fence he could have effected the capture. Defendant alleged that it was impossible to scale so high a fence; but as MALONEY did get over it in less than a minute after his appearance on the scene, and Mr. SILLICK, the proprietor of the yard, said he also could do it, the excuse will hardly pass muster. The Commissioner thought that ACKERMAN manifested very little efficiency. The sound of horses' feet and the strokes on a safe he thought should be easily distinguishable. Case referred to the Board. In each case the Police are entitled to the credit of having prevented depredations from being committed.

The First-Avenue Shooting Affray—Ante-Mortem Examination in the Case.

Extended mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of an affray which occurred on Thursday night in First-avenue, and resulted in the serious wounding of RICHARD GERDES and THOMAS COSTELLO. About midnight Coroner KEENAN was notified at his residence of the wounding of these two men, and he immediately proceeded to Bellevue Hospital, where he found the men in a very critical condition, though hopeful of recovery. The Coroner then proceeded to take their *ante-mortem* statement.

RICHARD GERDES made the following as his version of the affair: Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. WHARTS were sitting on the corner talking. It was then about 9:15 o'clock. I heard the cry of "Stop thief," and saw a man knocked down on First-avenue near Twenty-fourth-street. The man who was knocked down looked like JOSEPH HARTNETT. He was not the man who fired the shot that hit me. The man who fired the shot stood on the lower corner of Twenty-fourth-street; I saw the flash of two shots from that corner. I think I was struck by the last shot fired.

THOMAS COSTELLO'S statement was as follows: About 9 or 10 o'clock, MICHAEL CARNEY, JOSEPH HARTNETT and another man, whose name I do not know, came into my store, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and had a drink together. HARTNETT then said I had passed some bad money on him, and said also that certain parties had told him that I had started the store for the purpose of passing bad money on other men. The man unknown to me then began quarrelling with my uncle. I then took hold of HARTNETT by the collar and put him out. When I had him out on the sidewalk, I saw back into the store. HARTNETT then fired the shot at my uncle. A crowd ran after him shouting "Stop thief," and caught up to him at Twenty-fourth-street. CARNEY then out with another pistol and shot RICHARD GERDES and myself. After he shot me he fired three more shots.

The jury rendered the following as their verdict:

"That RICHARD GERDES and THOMAS COSTELLO came to their wounds at the hands of MICHAEL CARNEY, and we find also that JOSEPH HARTNETT and THOS. J. CARE were accessories before the fact."

All three of the accused were accordingly committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the result of the wounds sustained by the victims.

The Brooklyn School Troubles.

It is understood that fourteen members of the Brooklyn Board of Education met at the house of one of its members, in Washington-street, last week, for the purpose of caucussing upon some plan by which to make certain that the incoming members of the Board at the July meeting shall not have a voice in the organization of the Board for the ensuing year. At this meeting, the resolution (providing that the reorganization of the Board be put off until July, 1870, the elections of officers to be held annually thereafter,) offered by Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH at the last meeting of the Board, was agreed upon, and it is understood as part of the plan that a special meeting of the Board will be called within a few days, for the purpose of taking further action upon Mr. SMITH'S resolution, the law requiring that any resolution for amending the by-laws of the Board, must be passed at two consecutive meetings of the Board. This course on the part of the fourteen gentlemen referred to, indicates a determination on their part to give the public no satisfaction by informing them in a plain manner how the business of the Board is transacted, as also, to prevent the new members who take their seats in July, from having any voice in the organization to which they are appointed, and in which they have to assume important responsibilities.

A CHILD'S MASTER-PASSION.

Remarkable Habeas Corpus Case—A Little Girl Refuses to Live with Her Own Mother.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, an interesting case came up by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The petitioner is Mrs. MCCORMICK, the mother of a girl between 8 and 9 years of age. The facts appear to be, that seven years ago, Mr. O'CONNELL, the father of the child, died, and the mother being in no condition to support the infant, gave it into the custody of Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, a brother of the deceased husband, with the understanding that he was to take it, educate and support it as he would one of his own children. There is no dispute but that the uncle has done so for seven years to the satisfaction of all concerned. But recently the widow was married to Mr. MCCORMICK, and she now feels abundantly able to take her little girl and bring her up properly. Not getting possession of the child upon an application to the uncle, she went to her counsel, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, related her story, and upon her sworn petition a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued to have the little girl, JANE ELLEN by name, brought before the Court yesterday. The facts stated on the hearing were substantially as above. The mother appeared by her counsel. Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, the respondent, said he had employed no counsel. He had taken care of this child for seven years to the best of his knowledge. He had treated the girl as his own, and, after all that had passed, he never had an idea, until quite recently, that she would not always be treated as his daughter. He had taken her when she was little more than a year old; all she knew of parental care and affection was that which she had received in his household. He was confident she was more attached to him than to her mother, and that she would not willingly leave him. However, the Court, he said, must decide. If the Judge thought, under all the circumstances, that the child's welfare would be best promoted by ordering the custody to the mother, he would try to be content.

Judge CARDOZO asked if there was any allegation or suggestion that the mother is not a fit and proper person to have charge of the little girl. It was admitted that nothing could be said against the mother in that respect. The Judge said that such being the state of things, he must make an order that the child be transferred to the custody of the mother; she being its natural guardian and protector, had the best right to her own offspring.

At this stage of the proceedings the girl for the first time began to make demonstrations indicating that, whatever the Court might order, she would not be parted from her uncle without a struggle. The parties retired from the court-room; but as soon as they were in the hall, the child began to sob and cry most piteously, at the same time begging her uncle to take her home with him. He tried to pacify her by saying he could do nothing; that Judge CARDOZO said she must go home with her mother. This she stoutly refused to do; and when the mother took hold of her hand to lead her down the steps, she sprung from her and thrust her little fingers through the holes in the railing steps, and thus hung in spite of all the strength put forth by the mother to release her grasp. Meantime the scene in and around the Court-house began to be exciting. An eager throng had gathered. Scarcely any one, of course, knew what the trouble was, but many cried, "shame, shame," and the mother, in her determination to secure the child at all hazards, wrenched, and pulled, and jerked the girl to make her let go her hold. About this time the uncle descended the steps, and the child seeing him rushed after him, caught hold of him, and clung tightly, all the while crying in the most imploring tones: "Oh, take me with you, take me with you, I don't want to live unless I can live with you!" and other like expressions. By this time the interested parties were in the Park. The crowd of spectators was large and momentarily increasing. Many were taking sides for the girl, though they evidently knew nothing about the merits of the case. A policeman was about to interfere, when Judge CARDOZO, with much tact, descended from the bench, called an officer of the Court, and directed him to bring the child into the Judge's private room. But this was no easy matter to do. The child would not go one step toward the Judge unless her uncle went with her. Finally Officer WILLIAM RICKETTS was compelled to take the girl up and carry her to the door of the private room. Arrived there she would not enter unless the uncle went in also, and amid her struggles and screams the uncle was at last admitted into the presence of the Judge with the child. What the conversation was in the private room is not known, but after the interview the Judge countermanded his order, and directed that for the present, at least, the little girl shall dwell in the family where she has been thus far reared, and the members of which she has been taught to love.

The Female Elephant in the Central Park.

In addition to the new mineral spring establishment, a novel guest arrived last night for the menagerie of the Park. This was a colossal female elephant named "Andra," eleven feet in height, and weighing eighteen thousand pounds. It is but thirty-eight years old, and has a prospect of growing taller until fifty, at which age elephants are said usually to attain their fullest growth. The tallest animal of the kind hitherto known in this country was ten and a half feet in height, and died five years ago in Frost's Menagerie. The largest that has appeared in Europe was thirteen and a half feet high, and was on exhibition in 1863. The present new arrival reached here in the *Holsatia*, from Bremen, on Monday, and was then last night to the Park, where it will remain for a month, and then depart with a menagerie. The owner does not need it at present, and the Park Commissioners have undertaken to give it shelter and food during that period, on condition of exhibiting it free to the public. The animal consumes twenty-five four-pound loaves of bread daily, together with three hundred pounds of bran, mash and oats, and one hundred and fifty pounds of hay. It drinks twenty pails of water in the morning and twenty in the evening. Its temper is good, and it is accomplished in tricks, carrying its paw, when requested, with great affability.

Singular Conduct of a Woman.

On Thursday night as Sergeant WM. MCCLARY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was standing in front of the Station-house in Spring-street, he was accosted by a woman named LOUISA MINGEL, who informed him that she had a great opinion of the Police force, and that she had relatives in the European Police. She finally concluded her singular harangue by handing the amused Sergeant a check for $300 on the Pacific Bank, purporting to have been drawn by AARON HARDMAN, real estate agent, having an office on the corner of Broome-street and Broadway, in favor of LOUISA. The Sergeant handed it back to the woman, but she refused to keep the check, and departed without it. Sergeant MCCLARY yesterday morning made inquiries, and ascertained that the check was a genuine issue, and as the failed to find the woman, he surrendered the check to Sergeant KENNEDY, who turned it over to the property clerk.

A Steam Road Roller.

A party of engineers assembled at the Central Park yesterday morning to witness the operation of a steam road and park roller, imported from England, and manufactured by AVELING & PORTER, of Rochester, Kent. The machine comprehended an ordinary steam engine of ninety-horse power, with a wide roller in front, divided in two parts and two rollers behind, widely divided by the engine. The whole weighed fifteen tons, and performed the service required effectually and economically. The speed attained was two and a half miles an hour, which can be performed upon a rise of either five or ten feet in one hundred. The maximum velocity was stated to be three or four miles an hour. Neither the engine nor the rollers were in themselves novelties. The peculiarity of the machine

showed more courage, and on some rumors of higher Foreign Exchange, (which proved fallacious,) they advanced the bidding to 138¼@¾ @¾ ₱ cent. The transactions of the Gold Room were, in the main, larger than on Thursday, and the contest for a higher figure quite interesting. The quotations left off quiet at 138¼@138¾ ₱ cent.

The actual business in Foreign Bills was at an average of 109¾ ₱ cent. for 60 days London, and 109¾@110 for short sight. One or two leading Bankers continued to demand 109¾@¾ ₱ cent. in settlement of credits, but their own Bills and Bills of equal credit were done on the street ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below these rates.

Money was in good supply at 7 ₱ cent. per account to the Brokers, and there was less demand than on Wednesday or Thursday, partly on account of the perceptible falling off in business in the Public Funds. They fairly maintain their prices, but the speculation in the 5-20s of 1867, and other descriptions, is comparatively tame. The foreign demand continues for the 5-20s of 1862, which closed 122⅜@122¾ ₱ cent.

The Stock Exchange was active on the Southern State Bonds at steady prices, and there was a good inquiry for the Railway Mortgages. The Miscellaneous Shares were steady on Mariposa, Pacific Mail and Canton Company. Western Telegraph dull at 42½@¾ ₱ cent. In the Railway market there was a general recovery from the depression of last night, and a large business was resumed in Chicago and Rock Island, and Michigan Southern and Lake Shore. The latter was especially excited and sold 113@112¾@ 113¾@113@114@115@115¼@114½@114 ₱ cent. At 114 ₱ cent. in the Long-room in the afternoon the transactions in the stock were very large, one of the VANDERBILT Brokers taking 5,000 shares and bidding for any part of 10,000 shares more. The principal seller was a Broker who has the credit on the Street of being a decided *Bear* on this and other of the Western Stocks. The New-York Stocks were again well supported; New-Jersey Central fell back from the sudden rise of yesterday to 120¾@122 ₱ cent., and the St. Pauls and Northwests were better than last night and not pressed on sale.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night—the Railways closing steady; Gold, 138¼@138¾ ₱ cent.; Fort Wayne Stock up to 158½@159 ₱ cent.:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	122	122¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¾	119⅝
American Gold Coin	137⅞	138¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
" Sight	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	64¼	64¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57½
Missouri Bonds	88¾	88¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	56¼	56¼
New-York Central	192	192½
Reading Railway	99	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	121½	122
Northwest Common	92¼	92¾
Northwest Preferred	103¾	104
Michigan Southern	113¾	114¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	155½	158¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	101¾	101¾
Pacific Mail Company	82	82¾
St. Paul Preferred	80	80
St. Paul Common	77¾	77¾
Toledo and Wabash	76	76
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34½
Mariposa Preferred	50	49¾
Lake Shore	113	113
Hudson River	159½	159
Louisiana Levee 6s	67	66

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. is. '65	119¾
6 ₱ cent. coup. 1881	121½	5-20 coup., 1867	119¾
5-20 reg.	116¾	5-20 coup., 1868	119¾
5-20 coup., 1862	122¾	10-40 reg.	108¾
5-20 coup., 1864	117	10-40 coup.	109¾
5-20 coup., 1865	118¾	6's Currency	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101¾	Louisiana 8s, levee bds 87	
Ill. 5 ₱ cent. coupons	101	Louisiana 6s, levee bds 67	
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	101¾	Rhode Island 6s	101¾
Ill. War Loan	101½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110¾
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	110¾
Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	67	N.Y. 7's Cahal Pn.	70.100
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64¼	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal '72	103
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57½	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal '73	103
Virginia 6s, new bds	61¾	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal '74	103
Georgia 6s	76	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal '75	103
North Carolina 6s	60¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal '77	103
North Car. 6s, n. bds	56¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal '78	103
Missouri 6s	90¾	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal '72	94
Mo. R. R. 1st Mo. 1s	94	N.Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal '76	97
Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Chatham	156
Manhattan	145	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	127	Irving	112
Mechanics'	136	Metropolitan	142¾
America	110	East River	150
Phenix	110	Shoe and Leather	131
North River	105	Corn Exchange	136
Tradesmen's	145	Continental	102¾
Butchers' & Drovers'	117	Commonwealth	117
National	111	Manuf's and Merch's	100
Merchants' Exchange	118	Central National	115¾
Leather Manufact'rs	102	Fourth National	107
State of New-York	112	Ninth National	115¾
Commerce	127	Gold Exchange	140
Ocean	107	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	86	Gal. & Chic. Extended	98
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
Erie 7's 2d ind., 1879	93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac	96¾
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87	Morris & Essex 1st M	104
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	74	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	84	N. J. Cen. 1st M	100
H. R. 7s 1st M., 1869-70	101¾	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
H. R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '75	103¾	N. Jersey Cen's, n. bs	90¾
Harlem 1st M	100	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	105
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c., 1869-72	112	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M	96
Mich. C. n. 1st M., 8's '82	123	Cleve. & P. 2d M	97
Chi. R. & R. 6 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th & 5th M	93¾
Pac. R. 7's guar. by M.	94	Chi. & Alton Inc	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	120	Peninsula R. R. bds	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	104¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. P. 1st P. I. & M. d	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	95¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	95¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fd	87	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	87
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	108	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	91
Han. & St. Jo. Con	130	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	85
Lack. & Western bds	94	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M	80¾
Del., L. & W. 1st M	98	Tol. Peoria & W. E. D	82
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext	92	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D	84¾
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	76	Mariposa Trustee cer.	81
Tol. & W. C. B. S. F	84¾	Am. M. & Imp. bds	16¼
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	102	Western Union Bonds	86
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	88	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b	91
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	79½	Cleve. P. & Ash. old	94

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,167,720; total payments, $2,115,780; balance, $79,317,024. The receipts include, for Customs, $279,000; for Gold Notes, $75,000.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of, *two per cent.*, payable July 20. The Company during the six months paid off $150,000 of their Bonds, and added largely to the extension and improvement of their wires.

The National Trust Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *four per cent.*, payable July 1. The old Officers of the Company have been reelected.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,262,530; amount marketed, $1,194,224.

Mr. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., has been elected President of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company, *vice* Mr. HUGH LAING, deceased.

Failure of Philadelphia Insurance Companies.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, June 3.

Some days ago the Protection Insurance Company, No. 237 South Third-street, suddenly suspended operations, and, on inquiry, its creditors and the holders of policies found that its assets amounted to but little more than the office furniture. Their assets had been represented for a long time as valued at $200,000, and their business cards issued to the public bore this statement at the top. Their total liabilities are estimated at about $40,000; but it is impossible to tell from the books the real amount. Of course this is all a dead loss to those to whom it is owing. The Company's office was luxuriously fitted up, and looked as if the affairs of the Company were in a most prosperous condition. The creditors immediately put the furniture into the hands of the Sheriff, and it was sold a few days ago. The company had long been considered, among those whose business it was to know, as one to be avoided, and the number of losers is not so great, which, however, makes the individual loss heavier. They paid $1,000 a year for their office, and the agent for the property obtained his rent a short time before the suspension. The matter has been kept quiet, although losers are bitter in their complaints, alleging that the Company's affairs were misrepresented to them.

In the latter part of last week the Kensington Insurance Company, located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, also closed their doors, and their affairs were put into the hands of a receiver. Their liabilities are said to be quite heavy, though the actual amount is not known. The holders of policies in this Company are much more numerous than those in the Protection, and quite a number of them are anxiously inquiring as to the condition of the concern. The amount of assets is also unknown. The true condition of affairs will, no doubt, be soon made public. The Company have taken down their sign, and, of course, no business of any kind is being transacted.

There is apparently an over-supply of insurance companies, for another one is reported to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, while still another is said to be uncomfortably involved. Persons wishing to effect insurance cannot be too careful in their selection of companies. Both of the latter institutions, it is said, would, no doubt, be compelled to close their doors should an ordinary heavy loss on a policy fall upon them.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 ₱ cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri.

We are now closing out the balance of this desirable security at the low price of 87¼ and accrued interest in currency.

These Bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	98	Lard, pkgs	131
Cotton, bales	654	Grease, pkgs	22
Eggs, bbls	1,789	Butter, pkgs	3,064
Flour, bbls	16,867	Cheese, pkgs	9,642
Wheat, bushels	160	Tallow, pkgs	29
Corn, bushels	19,591	Starch, boxes	890
Oats, bushels	16,200	Tobacco, hhds	467
Flaxseed, bushels	214	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	809
Hops, bales	221	Whisky, bbls	1,941
Hemp, bales	46	Wool, bales	66
Leather, sides	1,740	Stearine, pkgs	25
Petroleum, ref., bbls	1,757	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls	214	Copper, bbls	14
Rosin, bbls	1,260	Pig Iron, tons	113
Resin, bbls	1,260	Beeswax, pkg	1
Cut Meats, pkgs	774		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Brage*, for Cardiff, 24,800 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Arduedyu*, for Queenstown, 11,554 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Solway Queen*, for Queenstown, 11,199 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Adrianna*, for Penarth Roads, 15,244 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fremad*, for Cork, 20,351 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Margaret Edward*, for Havre, 1,633 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Aeron*, for Queenstown, 15,561 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Europa*, Liverpool, 3,241 bbls. Tar.

ASHES—Are quite quiet, but steady. We quote Pots at ₱ 75@8, and Pearls at from ₱ 8@10 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in light request at 46c.@48c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a fair business noted in the seasonable kinds of stock at full rates, with reduced supplies available. We quote Men's Calf Boots at ₱ 50@ $4 75; Boys' $1 75@$3; Youths' $1 38@$2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$8 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths' do., $1 75@$2 50; Women's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 85c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Calf Balmorals, $1 @$3; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 85@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 85; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $1 75@$2 50; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' Citymade Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 65@$3; Children's Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Western-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Common Hard at $7@$12; Croton at $16@22, and Philadelphia Front at $42@$48 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull at about previous figures, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights, Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 55c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate demand, including Rosendale at $2 50@$3 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some request, and 1,944 bags have been disposed of at steady rates. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Java at 23c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been moderate; prices have been quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 2,922 bales, (of which 714 bales were disposed of last evening,) including 1,891 bales to spinners, 562 bales to speculators and 469 bales to shippers. Included in the sales were 197 bales to arrive. Last evening 150 bales Low Middlings were sold, for June delivery, at 29c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	26	26¼	26¼	26¼
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28¼	28¼
Low Middling	29¼	29¼	29¼	30
Middling	30¼	30½	30¾	31

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	4,275
Receipts last week	5,696
Receipts preceding week	5,654
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	295,977
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	619,111
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,832
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	682,310
Exports this season since our last	
Exports since Jan. 1	163,240
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	347,975
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	358,569
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	66,800

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,201,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,257,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1868, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,261,000
Exports same time last year	1,635,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	175,000
Estimated stock same time last year	133,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,961,986

FEATHERS—Have been quiet since our last, at 67½c.@68c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited demand at unchanged figures.

FIRE CRACKERS—A light business has been noted for No. 1 Canton at $2 38@$3 ₱ box.

FISH—The demand has been generally restricted, though buyers have had any existing advantage as regards prices. We quote Dry Cod at $6 62½@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; Scale Mackerel, $27@$29 50; No. 2 do., $19 25@$25; No. 3 do., $10@$12 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c., scale, and 33c.@ 35c. ₱ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been very dull as a rule, including Layer Raisins at $2 90@$3 ₱ box; Currants at 10c.@10½c.; Almonds, 13c.@20c.; Figs, 16c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@10½c.; Brazil Nuts, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for fresh ground extra State Flour, which has been in unusually good request for export, at somewhat firmer rates. In Western brands the dealings have been restricted, though the offerings have been liberal and buyers have not had any existing advantages as to prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 60@$6 25, chiefly at $6 10@$6 25 for lines; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 25@$6 65, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6@$6 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	@$5 50
Extra State	5 80@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	5 70@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 45@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 70@ 9 50
Common to Fancy in Extra Missouri	6 75@12 50

Included in the sales were 11,500 bbls. Extra State for export, at from $6 10@$6 25, chiefly at $6 15@$6 20 ₱ bbl., in part to arrive. Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $6 45@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 05@$8 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra. ₱ bbl. Messrs. Whitlock & Wallace sold to-day at $10 50 ₱ bbl., the first lot of new crop Southern Flour, received from Messrs. J. M. Clark & Co., of Augusta, Ga. California Flour is in request at $6 50@$9 75 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 625 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in rather more request at $4 50@ $6 60 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Cornmeal is in active demand at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 15@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and has been quoted lower, closing heavily. The foreign crop and weather reports have been less favorable to the export trade. Millers have been buying with reserve. Winter Wheat has been comparatively dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels, including White Western part at $1 75; Red and Amber do. at $1 47@$1 65; No. 1 Spring at $1 45@$1 46, part to arrive; do. No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 42, partly for forward delivery, closing at $1 40@$1 41; No. 3 Spring on private terms; White State at $1 65, and White California, part at $1 68 ₱ bushel. Corn has been active and firmer, and has advanced, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,800 bushels at 82c.@ 83c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 76c.@80c. for forty pounds; 80c.@84c. for new Mixed Western; 80c.@84c. for fair to very choice New Mixed Western; 80c.@83¼c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail the latter for very choice; 84c.@85c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 86c. for do. delivered; 87c.@88c. for Yellow Western, and 82c.@85c. for Kiln-dried, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and nominal. Nothing now in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in brisk speculative demand, and have advanced sharply; sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels Western at 77c.@80c., closing very firmly at 80c., afloat, ₱ bushel. There were sales in store at 75c. ₱ bushel. The clearances include 24,800 bushels Wheat, for Cardiff; 15,244 bushels Wheat, for Penarth Roads; and 58,983 bushels Wheat, for Queenstown and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday, covered 14 loads of Lumber, 4 each of Staves and Wheat, 3 of Coal, 2 of Corn, and 1 each of Oats, Malt, Flour and Iron Ore.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 3, 1869:

Lumber—E. Mores, Buffalo; Star of the World, Buffalo; Seth L. King, Buffalo; E. B. Tuttle, Elmira; L. D. Haynes, Tonawanda; G. S. Hazard, Buffalo; W. B. Schoyay, Oswego; D. P. Austin, Oswego; Jim Smith, Buffalo; Jas. Eastwood, Buffalo; Ady McGee, Oswego; J. M. Robinson, Corning; Ella Defey, Oswego; Jessey Thistlewait, Buffalo.

Staves—Chas. Craig, Buffalo; H. Holbrook, Buffalo; W. C. Hayes, Buffalo; Con. Hall, Buffalo.

Wheat—E. F. Rice, Oswego; S. D. Streeter, Clyde; W. M. Shirts, Buffalo; Monticello, Buffalo; H. C. Tracy, Buffalo.

Malt—S. D. Streeter, Clyde.

Mixed—W. G. Welsh, Utica.

Oats—S. D. Streeter, Clyde; Franklin Lakey, Buffalo.

Coal—H. Flannagan, Geneva; John Austin, Seneca Lake; F. N. Drake, Geneva.

Corn—Wenona, Buffalo; Walter Berling, Buffalo.

Iron Ore—J. A. White, Utica.

Vinegar—Franklin Lakey, Buffalo.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st May in the years indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Canal opened	May 6.	April 23.	May 6.
Flour, bbls	3,200	61,000	15,300
Wheat, bushels	68,600	3,496,100	1,027,000
Corn, bushels	432,000	2,640,100	385,900
Barley, bushels	19,500	326,200	11,100
Oats, bushels	193,900	1,532,300	354,300
Rye, bushels	14,600	160,000	90,400
Malt, bushels	28,500	112,000	52,000
Feed, lbs			192,900

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been more sought after, particularly Bagging, at firmer prices. We quote Bags at 13½@14c. and Bagging at 18c. ₱ piece, and Bagging at 23c.@23½c., currency, free, and 10¼c.@10½c., gold, in bond, ₱ yard. The recent sales of Bagging add up nearly 1,500 bales.

HAY—Bale Hay has been moderately inquired for at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for Peor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at previous rates, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@ 5c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail as follows: New State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 221 bales: export clearances, none.

HEMP—Is the market has been inactive, but prices have been quoted firm as a rule.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at rather steadier prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 50@ $2 62½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at extreme prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c. @28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Heavy, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29¼c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29¼c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Heavy, 34c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter Bellies, 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been rather lightly dealt in at $1 25 for Common and $1 50 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in pretty fair supply and moderate demand within our former range.

METALS—There has been a moderate inquiry for most articles in this line. Ingot Copper has been quiet at 23¼c.@23¾c. ₱ lb., with sales of some 50,000 lbs. In Scotch Pig Iron there has been some trade, including 1,000 tons Eglinton, delivered in Summerville at $40 and $42, respectively, ₱ ton. The offerings have been liberal, and the tendency has been to lower rates. American Iron has been very quiet under former quotations. Lead and Spelter has been inactive and somewhat nominal. Tin has been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported of 500 boxes Charcoal Plates at $9 @$9 50, and 1,000 boxes I. C. Coke do. at $7 37, gold, ₱ box. Banca Tin has been dull at 33¾c.@34c.; Straits at 31c.@31½c., and English at 30½c.@30¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Nothing new in Zinc.

MOLASSES—The market is very quiet, but quoted firm to-day. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@62½c.; Cuba at 35c.@65c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@95c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	51c.@54c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon		55c.@56c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@62½
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—All articles have been in very slack request, though buyers have had no advantage as to prices. Some job lots of Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 45c.@45½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon, the market closing weak. Only 21 bbls. arrived. In Crude Turpentine and Rosins there were no important, and prices nominal. Of the former 14 bbls. were received. Of Tar 3,241 bbls. were cleared by the bark *Europa*, for Liverpool. Resin has been very dull and nominal, quoted on the basis of $2 40 for Common Strained ₱ 280 lbs. We heard of sales of 210 bbls. No. 1 to Pale at $3 75@$5 37½ ₱ 280 lbs. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45c.@47c., chiefly at 45c.@ 45½c. for Southern, and 46c.@47c. for Northern; Resin at $2 40@$11 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75@ $3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather quiet at previous prices, including Crude Whale at 81 02@81 03; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 02½@$2 05; Crude Elaine, 97@98c.; Bleached do. at 98c.@99c.; Linseed Oil chiefly at $1 07@$1 09, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@ $1 50 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market was quoted stronger, particularly toward the close, on very light offerings of Oil, especially for prompt delivery, which circumstances operated against active movements. Crude in bulk was in moderate request at 14¾c.@15c., generally at 15c., though holders were asking even higher prices. We heard of sales of equal to 1,500 bbls. on the basis of 15c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude was scarce and in demand at 19c.@19¼c., but was not available to any considerable extent at less than 20c. ₱ gallon. The difficulty of procuring barrels seriously impeded operations. There were no receipts of crude acknowledged here. At Philadelphia, 2,200 bbls. arrived, making the week's receipts there 3,350 bbls. Refined was in reduced supply, and held with increased firmness, with a fairly active call for New-York deliveries, which constituted the bulk of the reported dealings. Sales of 5,000 bbls. for Standard White were on the basis of 31c. as a rule, while the asking rate was generally 31¾c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 1,400 bbls., including 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, chiefly at 31c.; 1,000 bbls. do., buyer ten days, at 31¾c.; 500 bbls. do., first half of June delivery, (sold early in the day,) at 30¾c.; 4,000 bbls. do., delivered last half of June and first half of July, at 31c.; 4,500 bbls. do., first half of July delivery, at 30¾c.@31c.; 2,500 bbls. do., last half of July, at 31¾c., and 4,000 bbls. do., July to October bbls. Refined, by the bark *Margaret Edward* for Havre.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull, lower and irregular to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,040 bbls., at $21 25@$21 50 for Shipping, about $31 25@$31 37 for New Mess, $31@$31 25 for Old Mess, $31 for Thin Mess, $28 25@$28 37½ for Prime Mess, and $25@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in better request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 530 packages, at 12¾c.@ 13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at steadier prices; sales 450 boxes, including Long Ribs and Long Cut Hams, on private terms; Ice-cured City at 16½c. @16¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been depressed and quoted lower; sales have been reported since our last of only 480 tierces and barrels at 17¼c.@19¾c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18c.@18¾c. for City, and 19c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam. Also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller July, on private terms. Beef is in request, from $11@16 for Plain Mess, $12@18 for Extra Mess, and $20@21 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 225 bbls. Fierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@26; Indian Mess at $26@32 ₱ tierce. Sales, 90 tierces. Beef Hams continue in fair demand at $25@27 ₱ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been very quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	36c.@37c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	32c.@33

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE, (Fatherland.) Principal characters by Mr. Couldock, Mr. Mayo and Mrs. Gladstane.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
CHILPERIC. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and Mons. Carrier.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LA PERICHOLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IXION. Principal characters by Miss Jennie Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, (Burlesque,) and a large collection of Curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
CLORINDA; or, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD, and PETER GRAY, (Pantomime.)
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JACK SHEPPARD, NEW-YORK FIREMEN, &c. Leading characters by Mr. Doud and Miss Fisher.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE COURT OF JUSTICE. (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—RED HOT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
AFTERNOON—ORGAN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Dublin Orangemen have just held another large meeting to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The death of the Right Hon. Lord BROUGHTON is announced by Cable dispatch from London.

GENERAL.

Each of the candidates for muncipal offices in Washington, to be voted for on Monday, is to receive a circular from the "National Franchise Association," asking three questions: 1. Whether, if elected, he will use his influence to enfranchise the women of the District of Columbia; 2. Whether he will use his influence to secure women official appointments; and, 3. Whether he will protect women in the free exercise of all honest employments.

The San Francisco papers report that a seaman on board the ship *Archer*, lying in the harbor of that city, was recently terribly beaten and abused by some of the officers of the ship, for some trivial misdemeanor, and found not long after in the hold with his throat cut. It is stated that the man was dragged about nearly an hour by the head, and brutally kicked and pounded. The officers accused were arrested.

It is reported that a vein of pure anthracite coal, about nine feet in thickness, has been discovered at Buffalo Gap, eleven miles west of Stanton, Va.

A case was dismissed from the Superior Court at Boston, by Judge BRIGHAM, on Thursday, on account of the defendant having published a card in the daily papers addressed to the Judge and jury. The validity of certain work vpon a pilot boat coming into the case, J. K. LUNT, the defendant, offered in the newspaper advertising columns to show the work to the Court that it might judge "who tells the truth." Judge BRIGHAM was very severe upon the papers for admitting such matter to their columns, and ordered Mr. LUNT to pay all the costs of both parties to the suit.

Another post-graduate scholarship has been established in Harvard College. The scholarship will draw from the income of $800 per year. The student selected will be required to reside at Cambridge, pursue such general studies as are approved by the faculty, but not take up any special studies with a view to a profession; shall prepare from time to time essays and dissertations to show that he has made satisfactory progress in his position; and shall not hold any position of profit either in or out of the College other than that of proctor or assistant at the examinations.

The next meeting of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations will be held July 14, at Portland, Me.

Nothing yet has been heard from the steamship *United Kingdom*, of the Anchor Line, which left this port for Liverpool in April last.

The Executive Committee of the Harvard Alumni have reconsidered their first decision, and have voted to have a dinner on Commencement Day, which, this year, occurs on the 29th of June. The dinner will be presided over by Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, President of the Association, and the Vice-Presidents, Hon. CHARLES H. WARREN, J. THOMAS STEVENSON, Esq., Hon. GEORGE S. HILLARD, Judge HOAR, HENRY LEE, and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esqs., it is expected, will also be present.

The United States Consul at Melbourne reports the arrival at that port of WM. C. ROSS, cook and steward on board the schooner *Good Templar*, of San Francisco, who states that that vessel left San Francisco Aug. 1, 1868, and was totally wrecked on Ross Island, one of the Navigator group, on the 14th of September, 1868, and all hands perished except himself and two seamen, (British subjects,) who shipped after the vessel cleared at the San Francisco Custom-house.

The wife-murderer MESSNER, who was to have been executed yesterday, at Rochester, but has been reprieved by the Governor, has written a letter expressing hopes of soon getting free, and thanking his friends and counsel for their efforts in his behalf.

A man living in a small town in Monroe County, Mich., who had been saved from punishment for smuggling through the payment of several hundred dollars by a friendly farmer of the same town, recently ran off with the wife of his benefactor, and a little money and some valuables.

The Grand Jury in the Recorder's Court, Chicago, have made a special presentment concerning the social evil, in which they protest against the punishment of the weaker party alone, and earnestly ask that in cases of arrests of the inmates of houses of ill-fame, the owners, agents and leasers be included, and punished under the laws in such cases made and provided.

At a meeting of the directors of the Southern Central Railroad Company, held at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to issue $150,000 first mortgage bonds, and complete the entire road at once from the Pennsylvania State line to Lake Ontario.

In the United States District Court of Baltimore, on Thursday, DANIEL GERSCHILD was tried and convicted of dealing in lottery tickets without paying the special tax required by the Internal Revenue laws, and was fined $510, and required to pay the special tax of $100, and stand committed to jail until the sums are paid.

Hon. NORRIS WILCOX died at his residence in New-Haven on Wednesday evening. He was Sheriff of New-Haven County in former years, United States Marshal of the State under JACKSON'S Administration, and Collector of Customs in New-Haven under President POLK.

The Attorney-General has given an opinion on the repeal by the Legislature of this State of the law providing for $500 tax-exemption to private soldiers, and $1,000 to mounted officers, called by the recent circular of Comptroller ALLEN to Assessors, directing them to make no exemptions to persons in the military service, on account of the repeal. The Attorney-General decides that the Legislature had no power to annul the contract entered into by the State with the members of the National Guard, and that the exemption is valid so far as it relates to all discharged militiamen and present members of the Guard.

General DULCE is to return at once to Spain from Cuba. By the arrival of the steamship *Morro Castle* we have important and interesting information of the landing of the fillibusters and public sentiment in Havana.

The steamer *Mary Swan*, bound up the Alabama River, sunk on Thursday, seventy miles above Mobile. She had on board 900 barrels of freight, which went down with her, and was a total loss.

CHARLES SPRINGER, the bond robber, who broke jail at Schenectady on Wednesday, returned on Thursday, at midnight, and gave himself up to the Sheriff.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning in the steamship *Ohio*.

During the month of August three different National Educational Conventions will meet in Trenton, N. J.—the Conventions of the State Superintendents, the Normal School principals and teachers, and the teachers of all schools. These will all occur in one week, and it is expected that some of the most prominent educators in the country will be present.

It is proposed to so amend the Constitution of Connecticut that the election of Governor, Congressmen and members of the General Assembly shall be changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. It is proposed to elect the Governor for two years, and the members of the Assembly for one year, and to commence the sessions of the Legislature on the first Monday of January.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, has been called to meet in Bangor on Tuesday, June 29.

The semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society will be held on the 24th and 25th of June at Steinway Hall, in this City. Occasional addresses will be delivered by Dr. A. WILDER, President.

The Alabama Claims as a Party Question.

We can understand the desire of politicians to make the *Alabama* claims a party question. They have begun to think of platforms for the Fall campaign, and are ready to jump at anything which promises to be sensational. The dry details of revenue and financial reform have no relish for them. The progress of the South toward the settled pursuits of industry and peace renders inopportune the anti-rebel declamation which has served so many excellent purposes. They require a question that admits of thunder and lightning—something on which demagogues may expatiate in their appeals to popular passion, with all the fervor of which their patriotic natures are susceptible. What will better suit their purpose than a question of foreign policy, with hated, perfidious Britain as the object of denunciation and attack? The adoption of this method, moreover, will enable stump orators and immaculate candidates to escape much unpleasant questioning. If a Pennsylvania politician, for example, be asked to reconcile the aggrandizement of certain monopolies with the interests of the revenue or of the public, he will have but to hold up the interrogator as a recipient of British gold to insure the plaudits of his hearers. Or if called upon to propound a policy that shall make the waste-places of the nation blossom as the rose, and adapt to great requirements the conduct of the Administration, it will only be necessary to fulminate threats of war against treacherous Britain to silence all cavilers. Nothing could be better than the *Alabama* claims as a pretext for demagogism. The question as it stands is just the thing. There may be a certain indecency in the delivery of a furious war speech by one who has been appointed to represent the honor and dignity of the nation at a foreign Court; but when party calls, who cares about decency? To what depth may not Mr. CURTIN, or Mr. SUMNER, or Mr. FORNEY descend when party exigencies suggest the adoption of a good war cry? What could be more effective as a plank in an electioneering platform than a sentence running thus: "The mission of the Republican Party is to thrash and humiliate Britain?"—or, "Canada as compensation or fight?"—or, "The immediate payment of five thousand millions or war?" The temptation, it must be admitted, is strong, and we are not surprised to hear that Mr. CURTIN and Mr. FORNEY have fallen victims to its influence.

But will not the common sense of the Republican Party protest against a movement which is fraught with danger to the peace of the country? The peril incident to leaving the *Alabama* question open has been obvious from the outset. In the question itself there seems no rational cause for serious trouble. But the absence of a settlement is favorable to irritation; what at first is a mere diplomatic difference, may grow into national alienation; and a trivial circumstance may at any time convert a coolness into a quarrel. Among the possibilities consequent upon the continuance of the question is that now talked of in political circles at Washington. The occasion becomes one from which party capital may be extracted. And a controversy which the friends of peace in both countries desire to see ended quickly and quietly, furnishes texts for partisan use, the ultimate application of which none can foresee. The chance for mischief is too seductive for the virtue of demagogues. But has the Republican Party so little moral principle that it too must yield? Are its claims upon popular support so few and feeble that it must proclaim itself a war party, regardless of the ruin which war would entail upon the country? Are the resources of its statesmanship so impoverished that it must bid for votes by appeals to the prejudices and passion of the multitude?

Playing with war cries is a dangerous game. We do not suppose that the "leading Republican politicians" who have their eyes fixed on the Pennsylvania platform really desire to supersede Mr. MOTLEY by a declaration of hostilities. They simply want a convenient party weapon. But the war whoop is infectious. The Democrats are as well skilled in its use as are the Republicans, and are not likely to allow themselves to be outdone before the constituencies. What, then, is the prospect? If the Republican Party permit itself to be committed by reckless leaders to an extreme war policy on the *Alabama* question, it is not probable that the Democratic Party will be far behind. And with the two parties bidding each against the other on ground underlaid with volcanic forces, what effect may we expect to see produced upon the demands of our Government or the temper and action of that of Great Britain? Is not peace too precious—are not the interests at stake too momentous—to be jeopardized by the folly or wickedness of politicians?

Reduction of the Debt.

Let the dead have justice as well as the living. The reduction of the debt, carried on vigorously under General GRANT, was begun as vigorously under Mr. LINCOLN, and prosecuted steadily under Mr. JOHNSON. It is a feature of its policy to which the Republican Party may point with pride, and Mr. BOUTWELL, in adhering to it, treads in the footsteps of his predecessors. The net reduction of the debt, since the close of the war, has amounted to $235,771,064, and the merit of having effected it belongs to two administrations. Dividing this sum among the four years over which the reducing process has extended, we have a yearly average of $58,942,766, and we submit that this rate is quite as rapid as comports with the industrial and business interests of the country. The per centage of reduction contemplated in the act of 1862 has been more than maintained. The precise plan indicated has indeed been departed from, but the general object has in the main been accomplished. Any attempt to increase the rate will justify the interference of Congress, and the more strict definition of the boundaries of the Secretary's action. Mr. WELLS, in his reports, estimates the yearly contribution to debt-reduction with which the Government should charge itself at fifty millions. This figure has been attained and passed during the last four years; and with this we should be satisfied.

If it be found that the surplus means at the command of the Government exceed fifty millions yearly, a case will be made out for a reduction of taxes. The debt is not the only legacy of the war that is entitled to attention. The burden of taxation is a legacy still more oppressive, and therefore one that calls still more urgently for mitigation. A revenue required to carry on the Government has been submitted to cheerfully; but the productive and mercantile forces of the nation are not in a condition to contribute many millions annually for the payment of obligations long before they reach maturity. Let Mr. WELLS' fifty millions be added to the current expenditures, if the addition be deemed advantageous to the public credit, but beyond this the Government should not collect a dollar. For there is an interest to be considered more critical than that of the bondholders—the interest of the American people; and the relief they require must be given through diminished taxation. Let us not hear of the Treasury being incumbered with money acquired at serious cost to interests which are identified with the national prosperity.

We look to the present Administration for relief to the tax-payers. Its energy and integrity in the collection of revenue will do much toward determining the measure of its productiveness; while continued retrenchment will widen the margin for a surplus. Next session, then, we hope Congress will be in possession of data that shall facilitate a reduction of taxes to an extent required by the people. That is, all things considered, the best method of dealing with any surplus with which, at the end of its fiscal year, the Treasury may be blessed.

Spanish Affairs—The Policy of the Republicans.

The new Spanish Constitution has been finally adopted in the Cortes by a vote of 214 to 55, and may, therefore, be regarded as definitely established. It has been manifest ever since the elections that the Republican cause in the Cortes has been hopeless, and on their great trial of strength in the division on article 33—that establishing the Monarchy—the party could only muster 71 against 214. The reports by cable during the last few days as to the intentions of the Republicans have been somewhat contradictory—it having been asserted a day or two ago that, while not openly opposing the establishment of a Monarchy, they would unanimously refuse to take the oath which will be demanded from them under the new Constitution. But it appears from more recent intelligence that after the final vote on the adoption of the draft Constitution, the Republicans declared their intention of abiding by and supporting the clauses which provide for the establishment of a Monarchy, notwithstanding their avowed dissatisfaction with their object. The explanation of the apparent discrepancy is probably to be sought in the numerical difference in the two votes. On both occasions the majority was the same—214—but on the latter, the Republican minority only amounted to 55, or 16 less than on the first test vote. It may be presumed, therefore, that while the bulk of the party is prepared to acquiesce in the will of the majority, a small section has determined to inaugurate a policy of abstention by refusing to participate even in the division.

We are glad to find, however that the leaders of the party possess sufficient moderation and good sense to refrain from the useless and pernicious policy which was at first attributed to them. In no case could they have, by that means, forwarded their own ends, but their course must have inevitably tended to distract the nation, and retard a peaceful settlement of affairs. The Republicans, even when united, are numerically less than one-fourth of the Cortes, and a policy of abstention would only have resulted in perpetuating the present dangerous interregnum, and affording still further opportunities to the Carlists and Isabellinos for prosecuting their respective intrigues. At the present moment, when all the statesmanship of the country, and the undivided attention of the Cortes, are urgently required in order to save the national credit, and reduce the frightful deficit which threatens to overwhelm it, it would have been peculiarly unfortunate had the Republican Party, which comprises the representatives of the largest commercial cities in Spain, suffered itself to be induced to hold aloof *en masse* from public affairs because the majority was not at present prepared to adopt its views. And we trust that even the small section of this party which seems to have abstained from this final division will ere long perceive that they can serve their country far better by an active participation in its affairs than by hopeless isolation. While the finances of Spain are in their present condition, and while so many and so important questions are pressing for a solution, she can ill afford to lose the services of any party, however small.

Our Late Minister in Belgium.

Our Washington correspondent recently announced the resignatiou of Hon. HENRY S. SANFORD, our Minister in Belgium. While the discussion of his claims, when nominated as Minister to Spain, occupied the Senate and the Press, we refrained from expressing any opinion on the subject; but now that Mr. SANFORD has voluntarily withdrawn from the public service, we deem it an act of justice to refer to his career and character. At a time like this, when reforms in our civil service are proposed, it is, to say the least, very inexpedient to ignore the real merits of any foreign representative, especially one who carefully prepared himself by legal and linguistic training, as well as by economical studies, for diplomatic duties. Apart from personal and partisan opposition, we ascribe the vague and unjust comments upon Mr. SANFORD, which have been uttered in the Senate and by the Press, as the result of misapprehension of facts. Mr. SANFORD offended many persons, including some high in office, during the war, by his activity outside of his special province of official duty; but what these persons regard as unauthorized interference, originated often in special orders from the State Department, of which the Minister at Brussels was made the recipient—partly because of his central position and certain facilities he enjoyed, and partly because of his zeal for the Union cause, and his generous devotion thereto. However, therefore, he may have urged less alert and successful agents of the Government, he did excellent service, which the people should remember. In 1847 Mr. SANFORD accompanied RALPH INGERSOLL, as *attaché*, to St. Petersburg; he subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Law from the University of Heidelberg; for five years he acted most acceptably and efficiently as *Charge d'Affaires* and Secretary of Legation at Paris, and resigned rather than have a public quarrel with Minister MASON on the Diplomatic Costume question. Congress soon after published Mr. SANFORD'S elaborate and able report on the penal code of Europe. He was honorably associated with several important negotiations of our Government in Central and South America. During Mr. SANFORD'S residence at Brussels he has expended annually two or three times the amount of his salary in a way to honor the mission and benefit his countrymen—whether artists, invalids or men of affairs. The first two and a half years of the war he contributed his entire salary in aid of our soldiers. These are facts; and they should be remembered, especially when not a single charge affecting the integrity or efficiency of Mr. SANFORD has ever been made. Mr. SANFORD'S record is one of which he and his many friends may justly be proud.

The Ocean Mails.

Although the prospects of "Ocean Penny Postage," which looked very promising a few weeks ago, when Mr. BRIGHT was "demanding," and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON "hoping"—in accordance with the genius of their respective natures—that it should become the basis of the mail arrangements between England and America, are less bright just at present, it is satisfactory to find that the mail service has been readjusted by the British Post Office on a plan which certainly possesses the merit of establishing a more regular and equable delivery of mails in New-York than we have hitherto enjoyed. The consideration of the whole question of contracts and subsidies *versus* open competition and low rates, seems, according to the latest accounts, to have been adjourned indefinitely; but as long as the present system is to be maintained, there could not be a better arrangement than that just made by the British postal authorities. The Marquis of HARTINGTON the other night, while openly admitting that the present steamship mail contracts were likely to be the last, expressed his doubts as to whether an efficient service could be maintained at the rate of ocean penny postage. As long as the contracts last, however, there is nothing to complain of as far as the actual conveyance of letters goes. Three mails for New-York are now dispatched from England every week—one by the Cunard steamers leaving Liverpool on Saturday and Queenstown on Sunday, another by the Bremen steamers touching at Southampton on Tuesday, and a third by the Inman steamers leaving Liverpool on Thursday and Queenstown on Friday. The week is thus pretty equally divided—Scotland, Ireland and the North of England having a few hours' advantage by the two Liverpool lines, while London and the South of England are specially accommodated by the forwarding of one mail a week from Southampton, distant only two hours and a half from the metropolis. The average speed of the boats of the three lines is nearly equal, and we thus get the benefit of far greater regularity in the arrival of English mails than heretofore. The steamers of the Hamburg-American line, which touched at Southampton on Friday before the alteration in the Inman sailing day, now touch at Havre on Friday, thus giving us the advantage of a weekly direct mail from France, in addition to that carried fortnightly from Brest by the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Altogether, as far as is compatible with the subsidy system, the new arrangement of the European mails is well calculated to serve commercial interests and private convenience on both sides the Atlantic. In process of time, perhaps, the English Government may deign to adopt our system—that of forwarding a mail by every steamer belonging to a responsible Company that is capable of performing the conditions of the service.

Annexation in Nova Scotia.

Mr. MURRAY'S resolution, and more particularly Mr. MURRAY'S preamble, which the Halifax House of Assembly considered on Tuesday, has at least the merit of perfectly plain language. It begins by "most firmly denying the right" of the Imperial Government "to force a free people into any connections without their consent;" but, at the same time, with a rather doubtful concession, it very pressingly "admits the right of the Imperial Government to *withdraw their protection*." It declares that the old Government was "forcibly changed without the consent of the people," whose "petitions have been treated with contempt;" that the Dominion has brought "financial disaster and oppressive taxation," and made the Nova Scotians "a degraded people." And, in fine, "*whereas*, our principal commercial trade always will be, naturally, with the United States of America," and, *whereas*, there is "great injustice in keeping this *heretofore* loyal colony in a *hated union*," therefore Her Majesty is asked "that our beloved institution be restored to us, or that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to absolve us from our allegiance to the British throne!"

What final disposition will be made of this proposition remains to be seen; it is now thought probable that it will be withdrawn; but its very offering carries moral weight and suggestions. Two gentlemen rose at once, on its presentation, to indorse its language. Its author declares "it is not an annexation resolution,"—but certainly it goes part way toward being a "secession" resolution. Are not Messrs. SUMNER and CHANDLER alarmed, lest there be nothing left of Canada, ere long, for them to "invade?"

The Judges and the Bar.

The proceedings before Judge CARDOZO in the case of the women PEARSALL and O'CONNOR are likely to be productive of good, bad as they were in themselves. Let us state the case briefly as it occurred from first to last. The Judge concluded that by imprisoning these women he could compel another woman, their sister, to bring back a child which she had carried away, and which, as he says, he wished to save from an evil life. They lay in prison for a week without any examination into the charges against them. Their affidavits were then presented to him by a lawyer, to whom the Judge said something with the intent to deter him from taking up the case. What it was that he said is disputed, but in our view of the case it makes little difference what it was. The other Judges had previously, at his request, given a promise that they would not inquire into the matter on *habeas corpus*, and so the *habeas corpus* which was obtained was made returnable before Judge CARDOZO. He, instead of giving the case the immediate examination which the law commands, adjourned the proceedings for a week because he was so busy. On the adjourned day he had called around him several other members of the Bar, to give him countenance as "friends of the Court." He limited the inquiry to a single question, whether the women had been refused an examination; and seemed to think that when it appeared that no personal request for an examination had been made of him by the women themselves, although they had been kept under lock and key by his order all the time, it was shown that they had not been deprived of an examination. The *habeas corpus* was then withdrawn; and inasmuch as there was little reason to expect that the Judge would decide that he had refused an examination, the withdrawal was doubtless wise. An examination of the women was then had, at which no testimony was given before him except what was embraced in the affidavits which were first presented to him in their behalf. Opportunity was given to one of the three "friends of the Court" to make a violent assault upon the lawyer who had dared to set himself against the Court, and opportunity to defend himself was refused to the party thus assailed; and the next day the women were discharged from their imprisonment of sixteen days—an imprisonment thus admitted by the Judge himself to have been unjustifiable.

These are the main facts of the case. There were very many incidents of it well worthy of attention, but we pass them by to speak of the good which we think will come of it. We think, in the first place, that all parties concerned in it will have learned a lesson, unless they are so foolish as not to learn by experience.

Judge CARDOZO should learn from it that a Judge does well when he confines himself to the duties cast upon him by the law, and that when he oversteps the law, even though it may be for a good purpose, he is placing himself in a position sure to prove troublesome He should learn, also, that the community is not wholly given up to wrong, and the Bar is not wholly demoralized; and that when a Judge so far oversteps the line of his duty as to endeavor in any way to prevent a lawyer from defending a client, he is treading upon very dangerous ground; he is exposing himself to the sweep of a public sentiment, from which the countenance of no three "friends," however able, is sufficient to shield him.

We think the three gentlemen who took the unenviable position of "friends of the Court" in this case, will also have learned something. We doubt whether they will allow themselves to be placed in such a position again. They must feel that their presence was made entirely unnecessary, for if the Judge was going to discharge the women on those affidavits it would have been wiser for him to have done it when the affidavits were first presented, and have saved himself and them the trouble and the unpleasantness which followed. We say unpleasantness, for we are sure that the position of attacking a brother lawyer, for defending persons admitted to have been unjustly accused, cannot be a pleasant one for *all* those gentlemen.

The other Judges, too, should profit by their experience. They will see that their promise was a pledge not to perform a duty; and that the result has been that two persons have been imprisoned for more than a fortnight, on a charge of which it is now admitted that they must be held to be innocent. Judge MCCUNN, as we see, since these proceedings were ended, declined to adjourn a *habeas corpus* case, because it involved the liberty of the citizen. We doubt not that the ears of the Judges of the Supreme Court will be as quick as Judge MCCUNN'S, and that such a pledge as was given in this case will not soon be repeated.

In all these ways we think good may come out of this matter. There are not wanting indications of a yet greater good. The thoughts of the better men among the lawyers have been directed by it to the dangers which are threatened by favoritism and arbitrary action on the part of Judges, and to the means by which those dangers may be checked and averted. Whether the time has yet fully come for the adoption of such means may not be certain. But the time will come before long when there will be an association of the better members of the Bar for the purposes of resisting by combined strength influences which are already far too powerful to be successfully opposed by individuals alone. Individuals may sometimes accomplish much, as Mr. TOWNSEND has done in this case: but there are some things which they cannot do. And in these days when the power of association is so mighty, it cannot be long before that power is made use of in this direction, or else we have fallen upon evil days, indeed.

MINOR TOPICS.

It now begins to look worse than ever for the Spanish power in Cuba. The sudden resignation of the Captain-General under mob-pressure, the savage demonstrations of the loyal volunteers, the squabbles between the Spanish leaders, the compulsory resignation of a number of the principal functionaries, the demoralization of the Spanish party, the antagonism between the regular and volunteer troops,—these and other details reported by the Havana cable within the last few days, betoken a breaking up of the ground on which the Spanish authority rests. We have all the signs that ordinarily appear in connection with a falling cause. And if to these we add the facts that the revolutionists are now rapidly supplying themselves with arms, that the leaders are learning the art of war, and their followers acquiring the courage to fight, that the prevalent anarchy in the island is all in favor of the insurrectionary side, that the hot season gives them a new advantage, and that in all respects they are in better condition now than ever before,—we shall see that the prospects of the revolution are brightening as those of the Spanish party are becoming hopeless.

Judge CARDOZO evidently means to be fair. In the Fish-Bushnell conspiracy case, yesterday, he was gracious enough to say, in granting the request of Mr. STOUGHTON to reply to the statement of Judge EMOTT, "I never arrest an argument so long as I am satisfied counsel have anything to say which will throw any light upon the case." If the Judge had practiced this in the famous case of CARDOZO *vs.* TOWNSEND, it would have added to his reputation. Now lawyers only smile at the speech and think of it in connection with the same Judge's remarks about "sleepless nights" spent in cogitating about the depravity of Mrs. PEARSALL and Miss O'CONNOR.

While it is pleasing to see that Secretary BOUTWELL is able to report a steady reduction of the national debt, it is no less pleasing to see that, in many of the States, there is a reduction of the State debt. The last exhibit in this direction is by the Governor of New-Hampshire, who reports a reduction during the year of $350,000. As the whole debt of the State is but little over three millions, it will, at this annual rate of reduction, be entirely wiped out in nine years. What does Governor HOFFMAN say to some suggestions in the way of decreasing the debt of this State?

The Chittenden will-case in Surrogate TUCKER'S Court reveals a curious, but we are sorry to say not a singular feature, in litigations of this character. The guardian of the young daughter of the deceased testator is endeavoring to break the will which grants her about one-half of an estate of $800,000, the other half going to the testator's widow, and the step-mother of the young lady. The curious feature is that this is being done against the wishes of the ward and daughter, and one wonders why it is brought at all. It is as yet a profound mystery. There is a famous case reported by one DICKENS of Jarndice *vs.* Jarndice, which ends only when the estate is absorbed and the contestants are dead. We trust the young ward will hasten to become of age before her estate is wasted in lawyers' fees.

We are glad to see that house-building is still going on throughout the City with unusual activity. The list of forty "proposed new buildings," which we gave yesterday, ran the whole number, for the year, up to 622. In Brooklyn, too, the builders are busy, while in the towns round about New-York, for a radius of fifty miles, houses of all sizes, shapes and prices, are appearing with great rapidity.

There will doubtless be great temptation presented to REVERDY JOHNSON to resume speech-making in this country. He will be called on to defend the treaty which was rejected by the Senate, and for the negotiation of which he has been so much abused. He will be called on to explain his personal conduct in the matter, and to justify himself for taking steps condemned by the voice of his country. It is to be hoped he will resist these temptations, and refuse to take any further part in complicating the negotiations between the Governments of England and America.

We suppose our readers understand that the "Reformed Church of America," which has been holding its General Synod in Philadelphia, is the denomination heretofore known as the "Reformed *Dutch* Church." Last year this ancient American denomination, the principal power of which has always been in this State, and which was founded here by the old Hollandish settlers, resolved to change its name by striking out the word *Dutch*.

In Virginia the negroes have asked the military authorities to issue an order giving them the same rights as whites in cars and steamboats; but General CANBY declined to interfere in the matter. In Washington the Common Council have passed an ordinance compelling theatres, and all licensed places of amusement, to admit colored persons to every part of the house, on the same terms as white persons. This is a step in advance of anything in the Northern States.

The remarkable statements made by our Toronto correspondent yesterday, respecting the movement for independence in Canada, gave a new interest to the recent debates in the House of Commons on Colonial policy. He not only mentioned the newspapers that openly or covertly advocated it, but named the prominent politicians who are more or less favorable to it, and showed, moreover, that a large proportion of the mercantile body would support it. When that astute and far-seeing statesman, Ex-Secretary SEWARD, traveled through the British Provinces many years ago, he wrote a series of letters to the Albany *Evening Journal*, in which he took the ground that the tendency of events and affairs in Canada were not toward annexation with this country, but toward political independence, and the building up of a separate and respectable Power.

On the 22d ult. a brakeman was crushed to death while coupling cars in Bennington, Vt. A short time previous another met the same fate in Worcester, Mass. Later still, another was cruelly killed in Jersey City, and during a short period of time three men have been thus killed in Somerville, N. J. Numerous other instances might be cited, as but few days pass that an able workingman is not mutilated or killed in the performance of this duty that necessity ruthlessly exposes him to. In the ordinary manner of coupling cars a man must stand in front of the stationary car, while the engine or train is backed against it,—it being necessary to steer the link connected with the bunter of one car into the aperture of the bunter of the other, and force a pin through as the bunters meet. In case the shock of the cars breaks either bunter, the man is crushed. In case of too great momentum, and the stationary car gives way, the man is often hurled from his feet and run over, thus adding variety to the style of death. It is therefore gratifying that a simple method which avoids the exposure of life has just been invented, and, having been approved by leading railroad men, is now being adopted. This invention consists of a simple link and hook, so constructed as to act automatically, thus preserving scores of lives annually, and greatly facilitating the shackling of cars, thereby economizing much time.

Despite all the efforts of the English and other nations to foster the growth of cotton in India, Egypt, &c., the place of America has never been really filled, and returning industry at the South will find a plentiful demand for its productions. The latest returns of the British Board of Trade show that there are now 50,000 people less earning their living in cotton manufacture than there were before the Rebellion; whereas, if the English cotton factories had increased during the seven years since 1861 at the same rate they did the five years preceding, the cotton manufacturing population of England would be 170,000 more than it is now. So enormous is the loss which the stoppage of American cotton inflicted upon British industry. The cost of a new war would be something frightful to both parties.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE DAY AND EVENING.

Except at Wallack's Theatre, where rehearsals of the new pantomime occupy the mornings, there will be *matinées* at almost all the City houses this day. "La Périchole" will be sung at the Fifth-avenue Theatre; "The Lady of Lyons" will be played at Booth's; "Patrie" will be enacted at the Grand Opera-House; "Sinbad" will be represented at Niblo's; "Robinson Crusoe" will be performed at Wood's; "Hiccory Diccory Dock" will entertain the frequenters of the Olympic; "Ixion" will be rendered at the Waverley, and Mr. LEFFINGWELL will play in "Too Much for Good Nature" and in "Clorinda" at the Tammany. The usual organ concert may be attended at the Plymouth Church. Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, organist of the church, will play. In the evening the last representation of "Patrie" and of "Robinson Crusoe" may be attended.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Speech in Clarksville—His Opinion of Jeff. Davis and Sumner, Washington and Grant.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, June 2, 1869.

Ex-President JOHNSON yesterday addressed an assemblage of 5,000 persons for three and a half hours. Governor ANDERSON, of Ohio, Senator FOWLER and other prominent individuals occupied seats on the stand. Mr. JOHNSON was introduced by Hon. GUS. HENRY, and was enthusiastically cheered. He took the same grounds as in former speeches. Comparing JEFF. DAVIS to SUMNER, he considered the latter the greatest enemy to the Constitution, for though the former fought for secession, he was still for constitutional government, while the latter was for overthrowing the Constitution and establishing a despotism. Alluding to President GRANT, he said that they call GRANT a second WASHINGTON. Let us see how he merits this name. In his first inaugural WASHINGTON said: "The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my countrymen have called me, bring sufficient cares to awaken, in the wisest and most experienced citizen, a distrust of his powers to carry on the great and responsible duties, and to doubt his qualifications for so grand and high a trust." In his first inaugural, GRANT said: "The responsibilities of my position are great, but I assume them without fear." There is the first contrast—the diffidence and dignity of the one, and the arrogant self-sufficiency of the other. WASHINGTON did not enter the Executive Mansion as into a grand gift establishment; but how is it with the second WASHINGTON? He was approached by one man, whom he afterward appointed Secretary of the Treasury, with a $65,000 check; by his future Secretary of the Navy with a deed to a furnished house in Philadelphia; by his Attorney-General that was to be, with an expensive library; and so on *ad infinitum*, each one that hoped for office coming with an expensive gift to purchase it. Here is a second comparison: The real father of his country was for the maintenance of the principles and the good of his country, while the second WASHINGTON was shrewdly looking out for himself. He concluded by saying: "I think the Radical Party are disintegrating and crumbling away. I am opposed to making a soft bed for them to recline on in death. The offices are not enough for all, money is getting scarce and things lying around loose have been all picked up. Now they are filled with dissensions and dissatisfaction, and are fighting for the little residuum of plunder. Our duty is to give it to them now, to press home upon them and hasten their death by adherence, by bold, manly, courageous adherence to the essential principles of true republican government."

WASHINGTON.

The Depository Banks—The Proposed Reduction—Washington Politics—A Catechism for the Candidates to Local Office—The New-York Superintendency and the Sixth District Collectorship.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4, 1869.

The list of National Depository banks is being carefully revised by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the determination to reduce the number to one in each Congressional District is being inexorably carried out. This will reduce the number of depositories from 350 to about 240, and there is consequently considerable perturbation among many of the country banks, where there is more than one depository in a district. The list for New-York State has been finished, but the revision of the entire list will occupy some days yet.

WASHINGTON POLITICS—A POLITICAL CATECHISM.

The political forces of Washington have resolved themselves into two leading elements striving for the mastery. One, the colored element, under the leadership of Mayor BOWEN, which has just accomplished a successful raid upon theatres, operas, &c., and the other the woman element, led by Professor WILCOX, who has begun a raid upon all candidates for office, and to-day issued a threatening catechism, in which he comes down on all expectants with the following pertinent and suggestive questions:

First—Will you, if elected, use your influence to induce Congress to enfranchise the women of this District?

Second—Will you, if elected, use your influence to secure woman a fair share of official patronage?

Third—Will you, if elected, use your influence to protect women in the free practice of all honest employments.

The Mayor has the strongest forces, but the Professor has the most exuberant courage, and it is doubtful who will come out ahead.

THE NEW-YORK REVENUE SERVICE.

The New-York Supervisorship and the Sixth District Collectorship are in *statu quo*. It is well understood here that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue desires the retention of Mr. DUTCHER, and it is also stated that Senator CONKLING has been assured that he should not be removed. A new candidate has turned up in the person a Mr. BRIGLIN, of Indiana, strongly indorsed by Senators MORTON, FENTON and CONKLING, for "a leading position in the Revenue service in New-York City." This is understood to have pointed toward the Thirty-second District in the first place, but that failing, his aspirations tended toward the Supervisor's place, and to hedge for, probable failure there, he has finally put in an application for the Sixth District Collectorship, for which there are only seven other candidates, to wit: Geo. W. Dilks, Ex-Alderman White, J. A. Richmond, N. L. Stratton, Colonel Burke, Colonel B. T. Morgan and a Mr. Lewis. RICHMOND prefers to be Supervisor; but if not, will take the Collector's place, if he can get it. The pressure for a change is very strong. But Mr. DELANO resists it thus far, and it turns on the Secretary and the President.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4.

THREATENED STRIKE OF THE BRICKLAYERS.

The Bricklayers' Union, at a meeting held here last night, advocated the immediate strike of the bricklayers at the Navy-yard, unless two colored workmen there employed be dismissed. Some of the members expressed their doubts as to the practicability of "bucking" against the Government in the matter, and throwing them out of work; but the majority declared against them, holding that they could afford to maintain their position, as not more than ten or a dozen members—all the force at present employed in the yard—would be affected. The proceedings were secret. It is understood, however, that a resolution to this effect was adopted.

THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has sent a telegram to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Kansas directing him to report to the Indian Office the true state of affairs in that locality, and keep the Office thoroughly posted relative to all Indian depredations that may hereafter occur. The only information regarding Indian outrages that has reached the Office has been such as could be gleaned from the newspapers.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

A man in Trenton, who formerly sent $100 to the conscience fund of the Treasury, inclosed $50 more to-day, which he thinks he has kept from the Government long enough.

THE FINANCE BUREAU.

The Postmaster-General has removed ten clerks in the Finance Bureau and appointed others in their places.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the internal revenue to-day were over a million.

CURRENCY IN THE TREASURY.

The currency balance in the Treasury is now about $23,000,000.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Several clerks and six out of nine watchmen at the Navy Department have been dismissed, owing to the reduced appropriations by Congress.

NAVAL.

Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie has been detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York and ordered to the hospital at Pensacola, relieving Assistant Surgeon Ruth, who will be ordered to the *Dictator*, now at Learge Island. Lieutenant-Commander Edward B. Potter has been ordered to Washington, to be examined for promotion. Lieutenant Thomas P. Wilson has been ordered to the practice-ship *Savannah*. Lieutenant Benjamin L. Eades has been ordered to the *Lancaster*. Midshipman Arthur C. Smith has resigned.

THE PORTLAND TRAGEDY.

Further Developments and Particulars—Condition of Mrs. Baker—Parker Has an Interview with his Wife.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, June 3.

The melancholy shooting affray on the Western Promenade, Tuesday evening, was the all-absorbing topic of conversation in this City yesterday. Public sympathy sets strongly in favor with the woman, who, driven to distraction, decided to take the life of her whom she considered the destroyer of her domestic peace, the flicker of her husband's affections. That Mrs. PARKER had contemplated something desperate is apparent in the fact that she had provided herself with the revolver with which she did the deed, and that she had threatened vengeance upon her rival. But that she had fully resolved to do it is not so certain. It seems that she had intercepted a letter from Mrs. BAKER to her husband, proposing an immediate elopement to California. She answered the letter herself, and went to the residence of her counsel in the western portion of the city during the evening and was very solicitous to consult him. He was unable to see her. She had knowledge that her husband was with the woman BAKER, and probably proceeded in quest of him on the promenade; when, meeting her rival, all of that terrible passion which had been gnawing her heart-strings and sapping her life away, burst forth, and the half-conceived idea of vengeance became a fixed and deadly purpose. The woman of irreproachable character, the devoted wife and kind mother, became a fiend incarnate. The pistol was clutched, the victim seized, and the deadly bullets did their work.

It is currently, and we believe correctly, stated that Mr. PARKER was with Mrs. BAKER as his wife approached, but wishing to avoid a "scene" which he supposed would be the only result, he ran from the seat down the bank close at hand.

The *Advertiser* of last evening says:

"Dr. SYLVESTER informs us that two or three days must elapse before any opinion can be formed as to the probable result of Mrs. BAKER'S wounds. At noon to-day no inflammation had set in, and the patient was quite comfortable. One of the bullets entered the loin, in the back, a little above the hip, and passed in an oblique direction, down into the bowels. PARKER had an interview with his wife at the City Marshal's office just before noon to-day. On his part the interview was conducted in a coarse and almost brutal manner, and he showed no sympathy with his wife's misfortunes. Those who were present last night when she attempted to tell her story to the Marshal's office say she gave unmistakable indications of insanity. We learn that she was confined only about two weeks since, and that since that event she has at times acted very strangely."

The wounded woman begged piteously when shot to be taken home, but there was not one who would volunteer to help her. Mrs. PARKER in answer to the remark from Mrs. BAKER, "You have shot me," replied, "And you shot me in the heart over a year ago, and have aggravated the wound ever since," and she went on and told in agonized tones several instances when she was ill-treated by her husband on Mrs. BAKER'S account, which, if true, were frightfully atrocious. The circumstances relating to the whole affair will appear in our Court reports when the parties are examined before a Magistrate.

Mrs. BAKER passed a very comfortable day yesterday. Although inflammation has not as yet set in, Dr. SYLVESTER thinks she is not out of danger. She says little for herself, but denies positively that Mr. PARKER was with her at the time she was shot. Mrs. PARKER is entirely satisfied, we learn, with the course she took, and far from wishes a recovery of her victim.

OBITUARY.

The Right Hon. Lord Broughton: English Statesman and Author.

The death, at the advanced age of 83, of the Right Hon. Lord BROUGHTON, an English statesman and author of considerable note, is announced by a cable dispatch.

Lord BROUGHTON, better known by his former name of Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, was born on the 27th of June, 1786, near Bristol, and was the eldest son of Sir BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE. He was educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1808. While at Cambridge he contracted an intimacy with Lord BYRON, and, soon after his graduation, he accompanied the poet in his travels in Turkey and Greece, and other parts of Southern Europe, and subsequently in Switzerland and Italy; and after his return to England he published an account of these travels in a book which he called *A Journey through Albania and Other Provinces of Turkey, with Lord Byron*, which was highly commended. This, however, was not his first work, for in 1809 appeared, with his name, a collection of compositions, under the title of *Imitations and Translations from the Classics, with Original Poems*. Four years after the publication of his *Journal* he brought out an elaborate work, entitled *The Last Reign of Napoleon*. This was in two volumes, and gave a complete and entertaining description of the eventful "Hundred Days," of which he was an intensely interested eye-witness. He also published *Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold*, and was a frequent contributor to *Blackwood, Fraser's*, the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals.

His first move in politics was in 1819, or thereabout, when he published his "Letters to an Englishman," which were tinged with strong radical opinions, and contained such a severe attack on the House of Commons, that he was imprisoned in Newgate on a charge of having committed a breach of privilege. These letters and his imprisonment brought him prominently before the public, and, upon his release, he was taken up by the electors of Westminister, who, in spite of the strenuous and animated opposition of the Whigs, returned him to Parliament after a memorable contest. In Parliament he showed himself an able speaker and an energetic reformer, but his radical opinions became so far modified that in 1831 he entered the Cabinet of Earl GREY as Secretary of War. In 1832 he was made Secretary of State for Ireland. The next year he was returned from Nottingham, which he represented till 1847; and he sat for HARWICH for a few years previous to his elevation to the peerage as Lord BROUGHTON, which was in 1851. In the Cabinet of Lord MELBOURNE he was President of the Board of Control, and Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; and in the Russell Administration in 1846–52 he again held the former position.

Lord BROUGHTON married a daughter of the Marquis of TWEEDDALE. He has taken no active part in public affairs since his elevation to the Upper House.

Mrs. Vernon, Actress.

The death of Mrs. VERNON, who but two months ago was an active member of the company of Wallack's Theatre, is announced. The deceased artiste, whose maiden name was JANE MARCHANT FISHER, was born at Brighton, in England, seventy-seven years ago. In 1827 she came to this City, and in the first Autumn of her sojourn acted at the Bowery Theatre. She was thenceforward before the footlights until within a few weeks. Married in October of 1827 to Mr. GEORGE VERNON, an actor, she subsequently performed at the old Chatham Theatre, and went thence, a widow, to the old Park. Her final appearance at the latter house was effected in December, 1847. Afterward, she played at BURTON'S, then at the old Broadway, and then at WALLACK'S, where she remained until April 5, last. On the evening of that day she bade farewell to the mimic world in which she had so long been a dweller. Though advanced in years, Mrs. VERNON had no rivals in her line of stage business, to the perfect performance of which she brought great ability and immense experience. Her loss, though not unlooked for, is a serious one, and one that will be felt quite keenly in private life, also, where the actress was a loved and honored lady.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

Arrival of Three Families in San Francisco—Several More Expected.

From the San Francisco Alta California, May 27.

Herr SCHNELL, a Prussian gentleman, for ten years past resident in the Northern Principalities of Japan, has arrived in San Francisco with three Japanese families. These families are the precursors of forty Japanese families now on the way for our port, and of a further accession of eighty families, making in all one hundred and twenty families, or say, four hundred persons are coming here for permanent settlement. They are mostly silk cultivators and manufacturers; some are tea culturists. They bring with them 80,000 trees of the *Morus alba*, three years old. This is the most tender leaf of all the mulberries, and it makes the best silk in that country. They bring a great number of bamboo plants of the large variety, useful for a thousand purposes. They are twelve feet high. Also, 500 vegetable wax trees, four feet high and three years old. They bring also 6,000,000 of tea nuts. The seed of the tea plant is a small nut.

Herr SCHNELL was Interpreting Secretary to the Prussian Legation, and latterly Minister of Finance to the Northern Principalities at war with the Mikado. He is complete master of the Japanese language, and was attached to Prince IDSU, under whom he held an important command. The defeat of the North has obliged him to seek elsewhere for peace and occupation. It is not improbable that three Princes will follow him and share his fortunes. Herr SCHNELL possessed 120 retainers and their families. They look to him for means of living, and he charges himself with their care, support and guidance in a way to conform to the law and usages of our country. They are not serfs, but free. If the Princes come they may bring many more industrial families. They are highly educated and polished gentlemen, with families brought up in the highest refinement. They fully comprehend our laws and usages and will conform to them.

It should be understood that the Japanese conduct themselves with dignity; but they are prompt to repel insult and imposition. They cannot safely be treated as Chinamen often are. They come with their families; they bring skill and industry to develop our resources. Herr SCHNELL means to buy Government land, not in the valleys, which are unsalted, but in the chaparral hill or mountain lands. These gravelly loams are best adapted to the healthiest growth of silkworms and the finer qualities of silk; and especially is it an axiom, "Hills for the fine teas, dales for the coarse." He knew that we were overstocked with common mulberry trees in nursery, with very few set out for permanent plantation, so he has brought his own trees. He does not intend to feed worms till his trees, now three years old, have another full year's growth. The Japanese do not esteem either eggs or cocoons fed, like ours, on cuttings scarce rooted in the nursery. Three feet is the standard height of plantation mulberries in Japan. They never bare the stem, but the branches are allowed to grow clear to the ground, thus giving the bark protection from sun-scald. Their mode of feeding is to cut off the entire branch, instead of plucking the leaves, and thus the worm has always a cleanly feeding-place. We are doing the same, and we give it approval. Herr SCHNELL would feel our California cocoon this year if he could find them of merchantable quality. But such as are at NEUMANN'S exhibition would not answer at all. They are fit only for shoddy.

Child Murder—Trial of a Physician in Michigan.

The Detroit *Post* publishes a report "in all its boldness and baldness," of the trial of Dr. JOHN DOY, of Battle Creek, at Marshall, Mich., on the charge of having procured an abortion upon one CAROLINE GRAVES, the principal witnesses being the woman and IRA GRAVES, her husband. Commenting upon the trial the *Post* says:

"We publish, elsewhere, the testimony of a man and a woman at a trial in Marshall, Mich. One of those professional panderers to this crime is now being tried for murdering her infant five months old. We use the term in its literal, not its general sense. The father and mother of this child have been brought to the witness-stand, and have testified with great minuteness to every circumstance of the murder; the conspiracy, the time, the manner, the weapons of the assassination. The story as told by these child murderers is that they made a regular bargain with the professor of the "art," and that he came at the appointed time and murdered their infant. They had been married but five months, and so never had had any children. They seem to have possessed some property. It can hardly be said that they were oppressed with the burdens of a large family. The father describes himself as being discouraged at first by the high price charged for murdering the little folk. He wanted to get it done cheap. Of course, if it was to cost as much as would be required to rear the child, nothing would be gained. Considering that "it was such a little one," he thought $50 was enough; but finally the kind-hearted "physician," not to be too hard upon a poor man, compromised at $75. The father, after offering his note, live stock, &c., finally mortgaged his farm for the requisite amount, and his child was done to death, according to agreement.

The Aristocracy of Sex—Note from Miss Susan B. Anthony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will the TIMES please publish Mrs. STANTON'S—not Miss ANTHONY'S—resolution precisely as she gave it at the National Woman's Suffrage meeting, held at the Woman's Bureau, Tuesday, June 1. You will observe that it is the establishment of an *aristocracy of sex*, not *race*, that Mrs. STANTON protests against:

Resolved, That while we rejoice in every step toward putting an end, on this continent, to an aristocracy of color, we repudiate the Fifteenth Amendment, because by its passage in Congress, the Republican Party proposes to substitute an aristocracy of sex, the most odious distinction in citizenship that has ever yet been proposed since Governments had an existence.

It is that by the Fifteenth Amendment the Republican Party has elevated the very last of the most ignorant and degraded classes of men to the position of master over the very first and most educated and elevated classes of women. It isn't that Mrs. STANTON objects to the voting of ignorant men *per se*, but that she most strenuously protests against the principle and the practice that gives them civil and political superiority over the women by their side, not only, but over the educated and cultivated as well.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1869.

Work for Women in New-England.

From the Boston Traveller, June 3.

While we have thousands of females in the city complaining that they are compelled to toil for insufficient pay, a cry of a different nature comes to us from all the country towns of New-England. Here, women are seeking for work; away from the city there is a demand for women willing to work. In the villages there is a scarcity of girls for domestic employments, and in the smaller factories and shops, and the farmers want girls to make butter and cheese, and do other household work. Such employment is not very genteel, but it gives robust health, with fair remuneration. Those engaged in it, have no opportunity to promenade in silks which they cannot afford, and little desire to follow the fashions or the follies of the rich, but they are enabled to lay by money against days of sickness, or old age, and are quite likely to find good husbands, if matrimonially inclined.

As the state is not likely to provide homes in the country to which Miss PHELPS and her sisters of the labor-reform movement can retire to recuperate themselves in the season when employment is scarce and wages are low, they may find it for their advantage, by and by, to listen to this call for help which comes to them from all parts of New-England.

The Republican Split in Tennessee.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, June 1.

A letter appears in the Knoxville *Whig* from Mr. W. M. WILLHOIT, of Cleveland, suggesting that both heads of the contending factions withdraw, and that the party in the State unite upon Hon. HORACE MAYNARD. It would afford us sincere gratification if such an adjustment of our differences could be brought about. We look upon the present split as not only a disgrace, but the ultimate ruin and destruction of the Radical Party in Tennessee. The bitterness which is being engendered between the two factions may suit those who have no other politics than greed for office, but it must sicken the heart of every one who is laboring for the triumph of Republican principles. And we can at present see no honorable way out of it, except in the selection of some unobjectionable third candidate, like Hon. HORACE MAYNARD.

THE POTATO MARKET.—Potatoes of nearly all kinds are a drug in the market in this vicinity. Farmers complain that they are hardly worth bringing to market. At Fort Edward prices are ranging from 20 to 30 cents per bushel, and some varieties are not salable at any price. At the Hebron (Vt.) starch mills they are bringing 10 cents a bushel, and are not wanted even at that price, as they have at least 7,000 bushels on hand now. Similar reports are received from all quarters. The potato speculators are very much distressed at the state of the market.—*Troy Whig, June 4.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately
Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

Kalliston.
To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.
Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.
A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

To Kill Moths
In clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See E. Lyon's signature on the flask. Buy no other and you will avoid disappointment. —*Advertisement.* Depot, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

A Pleasure.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, the headquarters of nitrous oxide, where tooth-pulling is rendered a *pleasure*. No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Science Advances.
As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits indorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for a genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.—*Advertisement.*

Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan.
The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere. This is a quack compound, gotten up to impose upon the public, but the only remedy known to science, exclusively adapted for the removal of brown discolorations.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhood Library,
No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., jewelers and dealers in all grades of WALTHAM WATCHES at LOWEST PRICES.
Special attention is called to the very fine three-quarter plate watches made at Waltham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.—*Advertisement.*

Millhau's Elixir of Calisaya Bark is the original article, and has forty years' reputation as the best tonic, anti-dyspeptic and ague tonic.
J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful Woman.
If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.
It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.
Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.
It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.
The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Adirondack
MINERAL SPRING WATER,
At Whitehall, N. Y.
"CONTAINS MORE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN MINERAL WATER."
DR. SHUMWAY.
Wholesale Depot,
NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE.
JOHN F. HENRY,
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Nobby Cheviot and Scotch Suits,
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DuBarry's Delicious Revalenta Effectually cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Phthisis, and all bilious, liver and stomach diseases. 70,000 cures, of which copies gratis. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DUBARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y.; BROWN, 683 Broadway, and all grocers.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

BUNNELL—STERLING.—At Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, June 3, by Rev. William K. Hall, RUFUS W. BUNNELL, of Bridgeport, to CATHERINE M., daughter of the late John W. Sterling, of Stratford.

BISHOP—CONARROE.—At St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, June 1, by Rev. J. Andrews Harris, G. LIVINGSTON BISHOP, of New-Haven, to ELLEN M., youngest daughter of Geo. W. Conarroe, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DAVIS—SLUYTER.—On Wednesday, June 2, by Rev. J. B. Hardenbergh, D. D., JAMES DAVIS, Jr., to LOUISA S., youngest daughter of W. R. Sluyter, Esq., both of this City.

MILLER—GUNTHER.—On Tuesday, June 1, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, JAMES MILLER, Jr., to LENA, daughter of C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., all of this City.

JOHNSON—GILDERSLEEVE.—On Thursday, June 3, at the Lee-av. Reformed Church, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Waterbury, assisted by Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, of Brooklyn, TUNIS JOHNSON to ETTA P., daughter of Thos. J. Gildersleeve, all of this City.

ODELL—ODELL.—On Thursday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's father, Lawrence Odell, Esq., by Rev. Cyrus Foss, D. D., FLOYD F. KANE to Miss LYDIA H. ODELL. No cards.

POOL—JANES.—In East Abington, Mass., on Wednesday, June 2, by Rev. Rowland Connor, of Boston, EMMA GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Elias Pool, Esq., to LEWIS G. JANES, of New-York City. No cards.

REYMOND—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, June 3, by Rev. Mr. Longacre, EMILE J. P. REYMOND to MARY M., eldest daughter of the late John L. Taylor, of this City.

[Geneva, Switzerland, papers please copy.

SWARTWOUT—EDGERTON.—On Thursday, June 3, at Trinity Church, Fort Wayne, Ind., by Rev. Joseph S. Large, Rector, SATTERLEE SWARTWOUT to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, daughter of Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton.

TREMAIN—GOODRICH.—On Tuesday evening, June 1, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN to SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, only daughter of L. A. Goodrich.

VAN KLEECK—MILLIS.—At Boston, on Wednesday, June 2, by Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D., LIVINGSTON B. VAN KLEECK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HELEN E., daughter of Lansing Millis, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Friday morning, June 4, CATHARINE DECOUDRES, widow of the late Alexander Allaire, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 636 Greenwich-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

ALSTYNE.—On Thursday morning, June 3, JOHN ALSTYNE, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKE.—On Thursday, June 3, G. RAYMOND, son of Edward and Honora Burke, aged 5 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 19 State-st., on Saturday, June 5, at 1 P. M.

BAXTER.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 1, LOUISA J., wife of C. Baxter.

BROWN.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, June 3, THOMAS DOWLING BROWN, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, corner of 5th and Willow sts., Hoboken, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CLARK.—On Thursday, June 3, EDWARD S. CLARK, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 50 Clinton-place, on Monday, June 7, at 10 o'clock.

CLARKE.—At Detroit, on Tuesday, June 1, MARTHA UPHAM, wife of Hovey A. Clarke, and daughter of the late Colonel Timothy Upham, of Charlestown, Mass.

GRAHAM.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, June 2, of inflammation of the bowels, GEO. DOUGLASS GRAHAM, son of Malcolm and Annie Graham, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, June 5, at 12½ P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 12 M., returning at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot to convey friends to the house.

GILLESPIE.—On Thursday, June 3, JAS. STUART GILLESPIE, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, on 29th-st., near 3d-av., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford for interment.

KISSAM.—On Friday, June 4, of consumption, SAMUEL W. KISSAM, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Hyatt, No. 184 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. on Sunday. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle Monday morning for interment.

LEE.—On Wednesday, June 2, of typhoid pneumonia, Rev. DAY K. LEE, D. D., in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday, June 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

STEPHENSON.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, June 3, of inflammatory rheumatism, CHARLES FORSYTH, son of Rev. C. S. and Ellen A. Stephenson, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Dupont-st., Greenpoint, on this day (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 3, HENRY RICHARD, only son of Henry R. and Emma Thompson, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, June 5, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st., (Morris and Essex Railroad,) at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.

Rosewood 7-Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all modern improvements, at prices from $675 to $800.

Rosewood 7¼-Octave Grand Pianos, from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,200.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO THE PURCHASER.

Price-Lists sent by mail, postage paid, on application to
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York;
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METROPOLITAN DOCK AND WAREHOUSE CO.
Offer for sale
$100,000
of their seven per cent. bonds. They are a part of a reserve of $1,000,000 bonds in the treasury of the said Company, the proceeds of which are required and are to be used in erecting five large fire-proof warehouses, to be constructed entirely of iron and stone, to be built in fire-proof compartments, affording the most perfect security against fire, and will command the best and most profitable storage business in the City, and afford a large return on the investment, enabling the Company promptly to pay the interest and establish a sinking fund for the early redemption of the principal.

The bonds are dated April 1, 1869, payable in twenty years, interest seven per cent., payable in the City of New-York, on the first day of April in each year. The bonds are offered for the present at 88 per cent. and accrued interest. At this price they will yield about 8¼ per cent. per annum on the investment, exclusive of the 15 per cent. discount at which they are purchased. For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 85 Broad-st.

F. R. LAMPORT, President.
P. H. HOPKINS, Secretary.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

In natural advantages these grounds are *superior* to any other suburban cemetery. The *preserving* qualities of the soil *unequaled*. Moneys accruing from sale of plots laid out in the *embellishment* of the grounds, and kept for that purpose *in order*. The price of lots *one-third* those of *Green-Wood*. The transportation of funeral *twenty-five per cent. less, easier of access*, and *nearer* in point of *time*.

A gentleman always present at office to accompany parties to the grounds. *Entire funeral arrangements perfected* on receipt of order. Principal office No. 29 *East 14th-st.*, north side, one door west of Union-square. *Branch office, Malone's, Tarrytown.*

On and after July 1 the price of lots will be advanced.
THOMAS DUGAN,
General Agent and Furnishing Undertaker.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FELIX, (late of Lexington, Ky.) Installation services on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Dr. ARMITAGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS BRADDON'S AMERICAN TRIUMPHS.

No living English novelist is more popular in this country than Miss M. E. BRADDON. Ever since the SUNDAY MERCURY became the medium of introducing her fascinating stories to the American public, the circle of her admirers on this side of the Atlantic has been continually extending, until it may with truth be said to include every class of the community, in every section of the Union. The arrangement by which her best productions have been published simultaneously in London and New-York has given universal satisfaction, and the enterprise of the LEADING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER OF AMERICA in making that arrangement has been warmly appreciated and richly rewarded.

Never has this fact been made so manifest as in the reception accorded to the opening chapters of the grand romance entitled

THE BLACK BAND;
OR,
THE MYSTERIES OF MIDNIGHT,

published in that Journal of the Million on Sunday last. Its sales on that day touched a point they had never previously reached. The excess of the issue over any former edition was upward of FIVE THOUSAND COPIES, and yet was utterly insufficient to supply the demand.

THE SECOND INSTALLMENT

of the new serial, the commencement of which has proved such a complete success, will appear in the

SUNDAY MERCURY
OF
TO-MORROW,

and a lucid abstract of the first five chapters will be prefixed to the continuation, for the benefit of the thousands who failed to obtain copies of the paper last Sunday. In condensing the first installment great care has been taken to omit nothing essential to the interest of the story, so that after glancing over the abridgment the reader who is a week behind time will be as competent to enjoy the mental banquet produced for him as if he had partaken of the first course. Having made the acquaintance of the ambitious and unscrupulous beauty, Edith Vandeleur, her madly-devoted lover, Lord Lionel Montford, the Chief of the "Companions of Midnight," Colonel Bertrand, the pretty and unsophisticated Ellen Clavering, and the strong-minded millionaire, Robert Newton, he will be prepared for extraordinary incidents and complications growing out of the clashing interests and passions of characters presenting the strongest points of difference and animated by the most opposite motives. But no imagination less vivid and prolific than the one which conceived the plot of this powerful romance can have the faintest idea of the entrancing nature of its details. A more exciting novel was never written. Of ordinary conspirators, brigands, intriguants, and desperate heroes and gushing heroines the public has had a surfeit; but the actors in this startling history are all original creations, and have no brothers and sisters in the universe of fiction.

"THE BLACK BAND; OR, THE MYSTERIES OF MIDNIGHT" is full of vitality. Energy is one of the chief characteristics of the work. No space is wasted in dry, philosophical dissertations. The dialogue is terse and pointed. The characters are not introduced to the reader by description. They proclaim their mental and moral peculiarities by their deeds. The darkest and the brightest phases of human nature are admirably contrasted, and its vices, weaknesses and virtues are literally embodied in flesh and blood. Reviewers of the Old Fogy school have objected to some of Miss Braddon's stories, on the ground that they are too sensational, but popular criticism, disregarding these sententious oracles, has pronounced the most exciting of her works the best. What is the object of fiction but to create strong emotions? Miss Thackeray's slip-slop and Mr. Trollope's dull and prosy narrations may satisfy the phlegmatic reader, but such literary anodynes are not what the wide-awake, energetic portion of the public require. A novel like "THE BLACK BAND; OR, THE MYSTERIES OF MIDNIGHT," that stirs the blood and keeps curiosity on the *qui vive*, is a sort of pabulum that suits them better.

The SUNDAY MERCURY, in catering for its readers in the literary market, has carefully avoided humdrum stories. Its object is to amuse, interest and stimulate the minds of the masses, not to *bore* them. If they are in the mood for repose they can read moral essays or jog-trot sermons. They don't expect monotony in the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, and they never find it there. It tells the real stories of everyday life in an attractive way, and presents, in the department devoted to light literature, the cream of modern romance. It is at once a compend of all that is valuable and instructive in current history and a delightful companion for the leisure hour. Hence its popularity. Nobody has ever been known to nod over its varied and sparkling pages.

If, after plodding through the business duties of the week, you want "food for laughter" on Sunday, you find it dished up for you in the "Table Talk." Do you desire, like Dickens' dwarf, a peep at "Society," the SUNDAY MERCURY lifts the curtain and gives you a panoramic inside spectacle of its doings. Perhaps you take an interest in public amusements. If so, a bird's-eye view of the whole Theatrical and Show-world in both hemispheres is presented to you every week in its columns. Are you a politician? Then read the spicy Editorials in which all the prominent political issues of the day are independently and fearlessly discussed. Is it important to you as a business man to have

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday there were no sales. The day was a quiet one both in and out of town. To-day nothing will be done. Auctioneers are resting for a day or two, but will commence again next week, and will present to the public a variety of property in the City and country.

On Tuesday, at the Exchange, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. have an important sale, consisting of about nineteen acres of land, on "Kingsland Manor," adjoining Rutherfurd Park, N. J. No land in that part of Jersey is more suitable for subdivision into villa sites and city plots. A railroad runs on one side of it, and on the other is the land of the Rutherfurd Park Association. It is but seven miles from New-York; is situated one mile south of the Rutherfurd Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, lying between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, and is only one hour's drive from the city by Paterson Plank-road from Hoboken, or by Newark and Belleville Turnpike from Jersey City, and only forty minutes from foot of Chambers-street by New-York and Erie Railroad; seventeen local trains each way daily. The proposed Morris and Essex and Montclair Railroads will run close to the property. The ground is high, dry and healthy, gradually rolling, and is from 100 to 150 feet above tide-water. The soil is a rich sandy loam, especially adapted to fruit and garden vegetables; the water is pure, soft and cold, and the surroundings are all first-class. An avenue is now nearly completed to this property from Newark, a distance of only 4½ miles, and application has been made for a charter for a horse railroad to run on this avenue. From the highest point the views are very fine. On the east can be seen Sandy Hook and the Hudson River to the Palisades, and on the west from Ramapo Mountain south forty miles.

On Wednesday the same firm have what promises to be one of the most attractive sales of the season. No effort will be spared to make it a great success. The property embraces 275 acres in Washington Park, at Scarsdale Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and is the first sale of the kind attempted on the line of the Harlem Road. The property is much finer than is usually offered at auction. It is in a quiet, aristocratic neighborhood, built up on every side by gentlemen of the highest respectability, who occupy their pleasant residences the whole year round. The Park lies at the station, on both sides of the railroad and of Bronx River, and both are in full view of almost every villa site. It is unsurpassed for beauty, soil, water and natural growth of its trees by any portion of Westchester County, and the location and surroundings are remarkable for health. It is in every way suited to gentlemen of moderate means and refined tastes, who desire to build homes where their neighbors and associates will be all of a class equal to and of similar ideas with themselves. In its general appearance it is not unlike Llewellyn Park, which has long been known as a place of beauty and refinement; and even greater care than was used in finishing that park will be used in completing this.

The conditions of sale forbid all drinking-houses, manufacturing and other objectionable establishments. The immediate neighborhood is of the best character, with elegant and valuable country seats near the Park. Its central position places it within easy drives of Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry and Irvington, on the Hudson River, and Mamaronec and New-Rochelle on the Sound. A direct road seventy feet wide from the centre of this Park to Hastings, has been dedicated and surveyed, and will speedily be constructed. It will cross Central-avenue at a distance of 400 yards from the Park. White Plains lies to the north three and a half miles; Mt. Vernon to the southeast four miles, and Jerome Park nine miles by Central-avenue to the south. A spacious and beautiful granite gothic mansion, containing twenty-four rooms and all the modern improvements, together with an excellent farm-house, three barns and three smaller buildings, will also be sold. It is but nineteen miles distant from this City by railroad, and fourteen passenger trains stop at Scarsdale Station daily. To those who contemplate purchasing country homes, this sale presents features worthy of special attention. Maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street. The sale will be absolute, and without reserve. Tickets will be furnished to those desiring to purchase, and refreshments will be provided on the ground.

The success which has attended the sales of all really desirable property about this city has extended to Staten Island, and it is not improbable that some of the large landowners on that beautiful spot may in time be disposed to part with a few acres of their cherished grounds. On both the north and south shores are several tracts which might be cut up to great advantage, and which, built up and improved by proper parties, would add to the already numerous attractions of the island. Public attention being now directed to it, many there are who would like to buy, but lack the opportunity; if one were offered, there can scarcely be a doubt that it would be eagerly improved. The property is so near to New-York, so easy of communication, and so singularly free from nuisances and objectionable establishments, as make itself, as soon as thoroughly understood, very popular. The society is good, the improvements many, the spirit of progress fully awakened, and it needs but one or two public sales, which would introduce New-Yorkers to the island, where they might see and know its beauties for themselves, to bring the property in great demand. Our foreign citizens—Germans from the far-famed Rhine, Scotchmen from their bonnie hills, Frenchmen from their sunny land, and Irishmen from their dear green isle—flock to it on Sundays and holidays, to feast their eyes on its beauties and drink in a supply of its pure strong air to last them during the coming week of toil and labor. They see about them many points which remind them of their dear homes far away, and for the time are happy. Many of the better class have purchased grounds and built themselves fine residences, and more are continually joining them. Our own people are there in goodly numbers, and their villas, mansions and cottages will compare favorably with any in the land. Let one or more of the old residents imbibe a little of the spirit of Young America, cut up a tract or two of their best land, and offer it at auction, and, while they will in all human probability make a good bargain for themselves, they will be doing a benefit to the entire island.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Boulevard, n. e. corner of 99th-st., irregular	$50,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 50x87.6	20,000
Maiden-lane, Nos. 90 and 92, 27.6x71.2	30,000
34th-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	12,500
38th-st., No. 217 E., 22.6½x98.9	21,500
46th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	3,600
125th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100	2,300
149th-st., s. s., 500 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x½ block	5,120
148th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	7,000
148th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	7,000
106th-av., s. w. corner of 135th-st., 90.11x100	nom.

Leases Recorded.

Christopher-st., No. 114, 3 years, per year	$600
Jackson-st., No. 30, 4 years, per year	900
The easterly half of Pier No. 21 East River, and the westerly half of Pier No. 22, 9 years and 11 months, per year	5,000
Water-st., No. 230, 20 years, per year	2,000
1st-av., near 120th-st., 3 years, per year	80

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Alley between South 8th and South 9th sts., e. s., 116.10 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20x20.10	$1,200
Broadway, e. s., 26 ft. w. of Barber-st., 26x100	400
Broadway, near 4th-st. E. Miller's property, 101.6x50x99.9x8.1x43,11, (9-10 share,) blunder in description	14,000
Same property, (1-9 share)	1,650
Clay-st., e. s., 120.4 ft. w. of Union-av., 16.8x100	2,800
Clinton-st., e. s., equidistant between 3d and 4th ave., 32.4x75	30,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 48 ft. n. of Harrison-st., 77x49.6x80.10x50	4,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Greene-av., 20x100	11,500
De Kalb-av., 100 ft. n. therefrom, and Reid-av., 50 ft. e. therefrom, 33x32x100x60	200
Halsey-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100	2,500
Halsey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 23.6 x100	14,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6 x100	14,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25 x100	7,650
Hopkins-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 50 x100	8,000
Houston-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25 x100	12,200
India wharf, e. s., 84.1 ft. n. of Conover-st., 20x125	2,000
Hamilton-av. and Conover-st., n. w. corner, 24.11x80x38.7x84.10	1,100
Koschusko-st., s. e. s., 273.10 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 16.10x94.4x16.10x7.3x83x34.3x3.8x2.7	2,000
Lott-st., e. s., between Vernon-av. and Flatbush Neck road, 100x175	800
Marion-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100	2,200
Monroe-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Throop-av., 80x100	8,500
Ross-st., n. w. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 75x100	2,750
Taylor-st., s. e. s., 75 ft. S. W. of Lee-av., 21x104.2	10,500
Tehama-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Chester-av., 375x100	3,750
Tehama-st., n.s., 375 ft. e. of Chester-av., 200x100	3,050
Tehama-st., s.s., 100 ft. e. of Chester-av., 100x100	
Winter and Pearl sts., s. w. corner, 700x100, (April, 1869,)	485
Woodhull-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	7,900
Warren-st., n. s., 272.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 120x100	28,500
2d-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25 ft. front	1,000
4th-place and Smith-st., n. w. corner, 133.5x75	3,000
South 4th and 9th sts., n. e. corner, 20x71.3	2,500
South 5th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 7th-st., 80.10x20x90.4x20	4,800
11th and 12th sts. and 8th-av., Van Brunt farm, 14 lots and parts of 14 lots	50,000
North 13th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 1st-st., 50x100	1,500
19th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100, D. and s.	nom.
Bedford and Lafayette avs., n. w. corner, 158.8x100	18,000
Brooklyn and Flatbush road, w. s., 267.9 ft. n. of Gertrude Vanderbilt's, on Prospect Park, 132x146.8x22.1x278.8x289.1x234.8x447.1	53,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Gates-av., 25x100	1,500
Ralph-av., e. s., 140.7 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 18.8x117.8x83.4	3,410
Ralph-av., w. s., 44.7 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 21½x232x264x40.10	
Vernon-av. and Clinton-st., n. w. corner, 100x200	1,400

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Carver-st., s. w. s., 68.6 ft. from Newtown-av., 20x100	$500
Carver-st., s. e. s., 243.6 ft. n. of Newtown-av., 50x100	800

East Astoria.

Nassau-av., 475 ft. n. of Sound-st., 100x102x105x140	$625

Oyster Bay.

Cold Spring road, w. s., adjoining O'Connor's, 12 acres, Heitz's	$50
Manetto Hill road, e. s., adjoining Newtown, 20 acres	2,500
Norwich to Cold Spring road, adjoining Doty's, ¼ acre, Riddell's	480
East Meadow to Jacksville road, n. s., adjoining Powell's, 16 acres	1,300

Jamaica.

Clinton-av., w. s., 1,178.9 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 19.2x62.6	$6,000

Port Washington.

Port Washington to Silas Mott's, e. s., adjoining Henderson's, 68.5x111.6	$150

Ravenswood.

East River shore, 315 ft. n. e. of Webster-av., house and lot, 85x200	$30,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belleville-av., e. s., indefinite locality, 37x240	$2,275
Broad-st., w. s., 39 ft. n. of Cedar-st., 14x160	7,500
East Market-st., n. s., indefinite, 24ft. front	14,000
Garden-st., s. s., 25x100	1,500
Hamburg place, 2. e. s., 236 ft. s. e. of Elizabeth-st., 25x100	800
Inness-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of Locust-st., 25x113	650
Merchant, corner of Clover-st., 157 ft. front	3,650
Mill-st., s. s., indefinite, 26x90	365
Nesbitt-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Halsey-st., 20x100	13,500
Newark-st., w. s., 205 ft. n. of Warren-st., 25x97	500
Orange-st., n. s., indefinite, 50x79	4,750
Thomas-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 25x112	800
Union-st., e. s., indefinite, 34x153	5,000
Vine-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Governor-st., 22x75	1,400

South Orange.

Montrose-av., n. s., 242 ft. from Scotland road, 114 ft. front	$20,000

Hudson City.

Henry-st., n. s., 178 ft. e. of Chestnut-av., 25x92	$1,400
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Passaic-av., 25x100. Lots Nos. 77 and 79, Foster & Clinton's map, 50x100	2,200

Hoboken.

1st-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Bloomfield-st., 25x75	$8,200
Lots Nos. 3, 4, block No. 24, Coster estate	1,800

Union.

Plot adjoining Jas. Carroll's, 100 ft. w. of Union Hill Horse Railroad, 60x100	$450

Bergen.

Lot No. 25, map of Sherwood	$300

Bayonne.

Avenue S and 4th-st, corner of, 2 669-1,000 acres	$16,671

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST., ELEGANT house and lot, four stories, brown-stone, high-stoop; also, the adjoining lot, No. 22, upon which is stable; possession will be given at once, and price will be very low. Terms one-half cash.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NOS. 127, 128, 129 WEST-ST.—FOR sale at great sacrifice, the above property, situated near Washington Market and Jersey ferries, now under lease, and good business, fully established; positively an opportunity for good investment. Inquire of CHEVEY & DIXON, No. 196 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE of 53d-st., between 4th and Madison avs., at $7,500 each; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, if desired. Address S. W., Box No. 5,365 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE ON BROADWAY—A LARGE improved corner property on Broadway; lot in fee simple; below 14th-st.; leased three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—Houses and lots on Washington Heights; also Brooklyn houses and country property.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN 52D-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for sale at No. 153 West 24th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON SUYDAM-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A handsome two-story attic and basement house; twelve rooms; two-story extension, with two lots of ground; terms easy; price $6,000. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"KINGSLAND MANOR."

A TRACT OF ABOUT 19 ACRES

of this well-known property will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

On TUESDAY, JUNE 8, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,

by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

A railroad runs on one side of it, and on the other is the land of the Rutherford Park Association.

No land in that part of Jersey is more suitable for subdivision into Villa Sites and City Lots.

WESTCHESTER PARK

ON

HARLEM RAILROAD,

AT

SCARSDALE STATION.

VILLA SITES AND LOTS at Auction on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.

Excursion train from 26th-st. Depot at 10:15 A. M. FREE TICKETS, maps and circulars at the office of
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.
Tickets, also, at the 26th-st. Station.

SEASIDE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On the River Thames, nearly opposite the Pequot House, near New-London, Conn.; house large, cottage style, 16 rooms, beautifully situated, good barn, gardener's cottage, stone wharf, 500 yards water front, with most excellent fishing, bathing and boating; the locality is unsurpassed for healthfulness or comfort; very quiet, free from mud and dust, and no mosquitoes; will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to W. H. STARR, No. 150 Fulton-st., New-York, or JAS. M. LATTIMER, New-London, Conn.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION AT THE Highlands, N. J., on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, commanding a magnificent and uninterrupted view of the Atlantic Ocean and New-York Bay, embracing extensive water front and the finest situation on the beautiful coast of New-Jersey. It is in immediate proximity to the Long Branch Railroad and the landing of the Shrewsbury, Jas. New-York steamboats. There are seven acres of land, with private residence; all or part of which will be sold. Address HIGHLAND, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, an elegant residence, suitable for the Summer and Winter; the house and buildings, which are modern, are of brick and stone, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; the grounds, of about seven acres, are very beautiful; fine river and inland views, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to T. N. HOLLISTER, Esq., on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS, mills, &c., at Glen Cove, Hempstead, Wood Haven, Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, Freeport, Roslyn, and Astoria, L. I.; Bergen Point and Bound Brook, N. J.; Westchester County, North Haven, Haverstraw, Tribes Hill, New-York. Prices ranging from $600 to $100,000. Houses large and small, and grounds from one lot to 200 acres. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., situate on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Ocean and Long Branch Hotels, and convenient to steamboat landing and Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; house contains 20 rooms; plenty of shade; garden planted; ice-house, stables, &c. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington.

VALUABLE SOUTHERN LANDS AT low prices.—Large or small plantations or farms of a few acres. An agent at the South who will answer questions or give information. Purchasers of land furnished with railroad tickets at half rates. Hotel prices reduced.
JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 256 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WEST Chester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 122 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE
of the property of
THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,
to be held on the ground on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 16 and 17.
This property is situated on the banks of the
BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER,
NINE MILES OR FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM
NEW-YORK CITY HALL,
within a stone's throw of the new depot on the New-York and Oswego
MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY,
now building.
Maps and free passes at the office of the auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York,
or at the office of the Company,
No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.
Special train at 11 *A. M. on the day of sale,* for which free passes will be furnished. Other trains at 9:15 and 10 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45 P. M., &c.

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE AT Lake View Station, City of Paterson, N. J., on the line of the Erie. Valuable property of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company, embracing 800 choice villa sites and six desirable residences, eligibly located on graded avenues, 70 to 120 feet in width; free from mosquitoes and chills and fever; accessible by three trains daily, indirectly by seventeen trains to Paterson Station. Small proportion of purchase money cash, balance may remain. Particulars obtained on the premises, or address JAS. CROOKS, Pt. No. 265 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PROSPECT PARK—FOR SALE, EIGHteen acres in one plot; a portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BLOOMINGDALE.—VILLA AND FIVE acres on the Hudson River to let; lane at Broadway and 91st-st. Apply to No. 18 East 23d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT BAY SIDE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, five minutes from depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, 35 minutes from Hunter's Point ferries, the elegant country seat "Bay Lawn;" house handsomely furnished, 50 feet square, twelve-foot piazzas, 22 rooms, large lawn, garden, grapery, ice-house, stables, bathing house; abundant fruit and ornamental trees; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession; also, the Bay Side Cottage, by the shore, furnished. Apply to Mrs. A. H. MICKLE, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to
WALTER BROWN, No. 28 Park-place.

COUNTRY PROPERTY TO LET, furnished and unfurnished, at Yonkers, $350; at Hempstead, $500; at Cold Spring, $1,200; at Oyster Bay, $3,000, $1,500, $1,200; Harlem, $550; Freeport, $200; Haverstraw, $1,200. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FLUSHING TO LET.—This house is delightfully located, handsomely furnished, near railroad station, and has all the modern improvements; house 50x46 feet; 13 rooms, fine piazza, shade trees in front, &c.; will let or sell; terms reasonable. JOHN P. ELLIS, 256 Broadway.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BEAUTIFUL grounds, situated on the banks of the East River, between 86th and 87th sts.; rent $2,000. Apply to LEONARD J. CARPENTER, No. 24 3d-av., (Bible House.)

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., ONE MILE from Llewellyn Park and one hour from Barclay-st., nice cottage; eight rooms, garden, barn and stable; rent $300. W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

TO LET—AT SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND County, a very desirable place, about 7 acres; fine orchards; house 10 rooms, in good order; good barn; situation one hour's walk from depot. Apply to HERRICK & WAKEMAN, No. 28 Water-st.

ASTORIA, L. I.—A DELIGHTFUL RESIdence, on bank of East River, to rent, furnished, for the summer; thirteen rooms; garden, &c. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, Wardell-st., on premises, or Morton's hardware store, No. 60 Broadway.

TO LET—AT CATSKILL RESIDENCE OF the late James Powers, on the banks of the Hudson, with 12 rooms, fully furnished, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, or to ISAAC PRUYN, at Catskill.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y., A HOUSE with nine rooms; half acre of ground, with a large amount of fruit. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Jay-st., New-York; or at Tarrytown of J. ARCHER VAN TASSEL.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY—TO LET, STORE AND BASEment, No. 604 Broadway. Apply to T. J. COE, Revere House, No. 606 Broadway.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869,
At 11 o'clock, on the premises, "NORTHLAND FARM," between FARMINGDALE and FLORAL PARK, at the junction of South Side, Long Island and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroads; no further from New-York City Hall than Harlem, and far more accessible.
200 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS.

All finely situated on level grades, free from rock and other objectionable features; on terms so easy and accommodating, and at prices so low that all may secure homesteads of their own.

There is probably no property in the vicinity of the City more advantageously situated than the "Northland Farm," as it intrudes directly opposite to and split its boundaries, affording a constant communication with the metropolis at all hours of the day and night, with low rates of commutation. The property will bear inspection; none who attend the sale will be disappointed.

The following features will characterize this sale:
EVERY LOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT LIMIT; ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sale will be expended in erecting a depot and improving the streets. A free lunch will be ready on the arrival of the train. Free tickets will be issued over the South Side Railroad to the ground.

HOW TO GO.—On the morning of the sale stop on the ferry-boat either at the foot of Roosevelt-st. at 10 o'clock A. M., or the foot of Grand-st. same time, cross over to South 8th-st., Williamsburg, and there take South Side Railroad to the property. Time from New-York, 45 minutes.

For maps and other tickets apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baggett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Ralience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Bell 99 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Isard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay for necessary papers and stamps.

J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal,
Charleston, S. C.

Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Continuation sale of 100 villa plots at Avenel, N. J., one hour from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and 1½ miles from Rahway. The heavy rain of the 26 inst. having made it necessary to adjourn the sale, it will, if the day prove fair, be continued on the 10th inst., when every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, as no bidding will be allowed on account of the severe rain. These lots are situated on elevated ground, as high as the church steeples in Rahway, and command extensive views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. A train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 P. M. on the day of sale, returning promptly at 5½.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the Avenel Association, No. 197 Broadway, and No. 6 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, AT 1 P. M.,
Great sale at
NORTH ELIZABETH, N. J.,
of 81 plots, each
50x150 feet, equal to three city lots.

Also, three new dwellings; Mansard roofs and thoroughly built by owner, situated only three minutes' walk from station, 600 feet from a beautiful park, with fine views of the ocean and in the vicinity of handsome improvements; Elizabeth is a city of 25,000 inhabitants, nearer the City Hall than 30th-st., with a communication of 122 trains daily. This is one of the most important listed sales of the season, the property being unexceptionable in every particular. Special train from the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11:15 A. M. on the day of sale. Collation on the arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of ROBERT DAVIS, No. 200 Broadway, or of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAS. E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

TO-DAY,
SATURDAY, JUNE 5,
AT TARRYTOWN,
on the premises,
CONTINUATION SALE
of SIXTY BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING PLOTS, including water-fronts, within 200 yards from railroad depot and steamboat landing.
TUESDAY, JUNE 8,
AT YONKERS,
the great CONTINUATION SALE of the ARCHER PROPERTY, ON ASHBURTON-AV. Positive sale. Every lot will positively be sold and without reserve. The sale will begin promptly at 11½ P. M., on the premises, on the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from 30th-st. SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN.
Particulars and maps at office of auctioneers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

FOUR SPLENDID VILLAS AT BAY RIDGE.
TUESDAY, June 8.
At 12 o'clock, on the premises.
Bay Ridge, adjoining the splendid parks of Messrs. Townsend & Sykes.
Four elegant villas, new and in perfect order, with from six to twenty-eight lots of land to each, fronting on 2d and 3d avs., surrounded by the most respectable neighborhood on Long Island. This property must be seen to be appreciated and is accessible by City cars from the ferries every twelve minutes and by the ferry boat *Bay Ridge*, which runs to each day from Wall-st. Ferry, New-York—only thirty minutes' sail from Wall-st., and not ten minutes' walk from the ferry to this property.
For maps and circulars with full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 9 and 10, at 7½ P. M., at the Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Book Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, will be sold by auction, without reserve, the entire collection of Modern Paintings belonging to Colonel James McKaye, of this City; also a number of Paintings, sold by order of executors, &c., &c., embracing choice and fine specimens of D. Huntington—Church—Kensett (three)—Whittredge (four) G. L. Brown—Cranch—E. Young —A. B. Durand—J. M. Hart—Wm. Hart—Shattuck—Pope—Haseltine—R. W. Weir—J. B. Irving—Bispham—Moulinet—Diaz—Jules Noel—Ed. Frère—Thom—Williams, Sr., London—Couturier—Troyon—Hildebrandt—Peale, of London—Rubner—De Beaumont—Hekking, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 7 and 8, commencing at 7 o'clock, the private library of Colonel James McKaye, of New-York, comprising a fine assortment of valuable French books in elegant binding, choice illustrated works; also, a few scarce books relating to America. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
309 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
At 11¼ o'clock, on pier —, East River:
3,701 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
707 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.
Cargo brig *Rachelle*, from Naples.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANOS, DESKS.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st., a general assortment of furniture, beds and bedding, glass, china, cutlery, pianos, desks, safes, &c., removed for convenience of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 108 Liberty-st., imported and domestic plants and flowers for green-house and garden.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having, by resolution of the Common Council, been directed to compile and superintend the publication of the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New-York for the year 1869, respectfully solicits from the Heads of Departments and the various Commissioners charged with executive business of the City and County Governments, and the officers of the several charitable, educational, religious, scientific and other institutions in this City, duly organized by any charter or act of incorporation, such information connected with the respective departments and institutions under their charge as may be of advantage to the public, or as may be appropriately contained in the "Corporation Manual" for 1869.

In compiling the work, it is absolutely necessary that the statistical and other information connected with the City and County Government and the almost innumerable public and private charitable and other institutions of this City should be strictly reliable and authentic. To secure this indispensable requisite, the kind cooperation and assistance of the City and County officials and the officers of such institutions is hereby respectfully solicited.

An early response is particularly desired.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk Common Council.

Address JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk Common Council, No. 8 City Hall, New-York City, indorsed "For the Manual."

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, that I have received from the assessor the lists of the valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 167 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending the 1st day of May, 1869, and the taxes upon income for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1868.

(Signed) JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Collector.
JUNE 5, 1869.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE CROTON AQUEduct Board, under ordinances of the Common Council, will, after the 7th of June, 1869, contract with parties to lay the curbs to lay the Flak concrete pavement, (which is understood to be a patented pavement,) for the laying of said pavement in the following streets, viz.:
117th-st., from Avenue A to Harlem River.
118th-st., from Avenue A to 4th-av.
123d-st., from 2d-av. to 3d-av.
125th-st., from 4th-av. to Harlem River.
129th-st., from 3d-av. to 4th-av.
122d-

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE.....Boussau...SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

DACIAN.....June 5 CALEDONIA.... June 23
IOWA.....June 9 EUROPA.....June 26
BRITANNIA.....June 12 INDIA.....July 3
COLUMBIA.....June 19 CAMBRIA.....July 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 9
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 16
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 23
CHINA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 30
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....July 7
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....July 14

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.....June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,182 tons.....June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,065 tons.....June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.....July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....July 14, at 5 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....$70 (Gold).$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency).$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TRIPOLI.....June 5 PALMYRA.....June 17
TARIFA.....June 10 HECLA.....June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

Cabin.....$100 | Intermediate.....$60
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..Saturday, June 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 19, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....June 9
CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York. From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency | Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.....35, Currency | Steerage.....30, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, FORBES, SATURDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $35, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside		
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNEAU ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAFIDGE.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, June 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ..... June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW LINE FOR ST. DOMINGO.

ST. THOMAS, ST. DOMINGO CITY AND PUERTA LA PLATA.

The first-class steamship

TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage (having superior accommodations) apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage in Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
CITY OF HAVANA, Capt. PHILLIPS, THURSDAY, July 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....June 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. H. VAN SICE, via Nassau, June 17
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....June 24

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,

Carrying the United States Mails.

The well-known side-wheel steamship

BIENVILLE,
J. B. BABCOCK, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on

SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rock Port, Texas, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. H. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (SAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTUS LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The Havana GONDOLA will sail June 16.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 2 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 2 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 12, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

RUMBLE.....Saturday, June 5
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....Saturday, June 12

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	**ERIE RAILWAY.**—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
		Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
		Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Express Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

leaving New-York from pier No. 1 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at.....4 P. M.

Arriving at Long Branch at.....7:15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way.....$1 00
Excursion tickets.....1 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st.,

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 1, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, May 31, 9 A. M.
Wed'sday, June 2, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 1, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, June 3, 10 A. M.	We'sday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
Friday, June 4, 11 A. M.	Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.
Saturday, June 5, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, June 4, 3 P. M.
Monday, June 7, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 7, 6:15 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The steamer STATE OF MAINE, Captain E. P. CORNING, having been elegantly refurnished, leaves New-York from Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) DAILY at 3½ P. M. Fare 75 cents.

Freight taken at low rates.

D. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE Aboats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Hudson and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER SLEEPY HOLLOW will commence her regular SUNDAY trips to West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg on June 6, and every succeeding SUNDAY during the season, leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st. 8:30, 34th-st. at 9 o'clock. Fare each way 50 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—STR. SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock. Stopping at 27th-st. each way, and after June 7. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Bearing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE

WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMODORE BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.)

AT 5 P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, June 7, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will leave for Boston, via Fall River, from Pier No. 30 North River, (foot of Chambers-st.,) daily (alternate days) at 5 P. M. For the better accommodation of the public, the splendid steamers NEWPORT, Commander LEWIS, and OLD COLONY, Commander MILLER, have been added to this line, and will leave for Boston, via Newport and Fall River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River. That there may be no misunderstanding regarding the placing of the lines, let it be understood that for Boston passengers can go by either line, via Fall River, arriving in Boston the following morning at 6½, or via Newport by steamboat, Express trains arriving in Boston at 8½, following morning. Newport passengers will be much better accommodated by leaving New-York on the boats at 7 o'clock, as they will not be disturbed in the morning.

Shippers can ship in New-York up to 7 o'clock each evening for Boston.

JAMES FISK, Jr.,
Managing Director.

M. R. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,

President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.

On and after June 3, the SUNNYSIDE will run from Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st., as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK. EVERY AFTERNOON. LEAVES		FROM NEW-YORK. EVERY MORNING. LEAVES	
Vestry-st.	4:00	Grassy Point	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Haverstraw	6:40
Irvington	5:30	Sing Sing	7:15
Tarrytown	5:45	Tarrytown	7:45
Sing Sing	6:15	Irvington	8:00
Haverstraw	6:45	Yonkers	8:30
ARRIVES AT		ARRIVES AT	
Grassy Point	7:00	New-York	9:30

Express Freight for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, and all Freight for Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT—ACCOMMODATION FOR UP-TOWN PEOPLE.

The steamers of the Albany and Troy line, on and after MONDAY, June 7th inst., will land daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6¼ in the evening, from pier foot of West 34th-st.

State rooms reserved on board of steamers, and at No. 308 West-st., between Spring and Charlton sts.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY next, June 6: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10½, A. M. and 4¾ P. M.; leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, Sanding at Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.

Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, (Pier No. 24,) East River, SUNDAY, June 6, at 9:15 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from Pier No. 41 North River, stopping the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 36 East River.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEW-Sburg.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will commence her Sunday trips to Newburg on SUNDAY MORNING, June 13, 1869.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE.
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel is the largest in Geneva; is situated in the most fashionable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the lake, the Jura and Mount Blanc; has reading rooms and saloons; reading, coffee, smoking and billiard rooms; English and American newspapers taken in daily.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING.

1869.

JEROME PARK.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

REGULAR MEETING.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5—FIVE RACES.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8—FOUR RACES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10—FOUR RACES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12—FIVE RACES.

POOLS will be sold by Major W. C. BARKER at the Subscription Rooms, No. 920 Broadway, each evening preceding races, and at such other times as may be notified; also, at the Course each day of races.

First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock.

Admission to Field.....50 cents.

To Field and Grand Stand, $1 50; to Field, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $2 50. Carriages free. Quarter Stretch tickets may be obtained at the office of the Club, No. 920 Broadway, and at the entrance to the Course.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains will be run each race day, leaving depot, corner 42d-st., at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after races are over.

Excursion Fare, for round trip, 50 cents.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Gen Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PONY, SIX years old; has been used by a lady and children in saddle and harness; is warranted sound and kind, and a real family pet; also, wagon and harness to match pony; will be sold together or separately. Inquire at private stable, No. 226 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A PONY TUB AND HARNESS, or any one of them. Address Box 3,664 Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grounds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—INFORMATION ABOUT JOHN MCDOUGALL, or his heirs. John was born in 1786, at Inchcoonie, Perthshire, Perthshire, in Scotland, and he went about 20 years ago to America. John, if alive, or his heirs, if dead, are entitled to a share in a succession. Application to be made to Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, Solicitor, Hanover-st., Edinburg.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., POULTney, Vt., opens Ripley Female College for boarders, July 16. This is a splendid resort at reasonable rates.

NEWSPAPERS.

TO THE TRADE.—THE "DAILY SKANDINAVISK POST," Chatham-st., corner of Mott-st., is the only Scandinavian newspaper in New-York. The Scandinavians (Danes, Norwegians and Swedes) in New-York City number over 30,000, and every business man who will make business with the people generally, will find it in his own interest to advertise in the "Skandinavisk Post." Book and job work in the Scandinavian languages neatly and promptly executed in the "Skandinavisk Post." Printing Office

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN LONDON are offered at No. 23 Granville-place, Portman-square; the house and appointments are entirely first-class; location at the West End, near the Parks. Address as above to Miss A. ELLIS.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN LONDON are offered at No. 34 York-place, Portman-square; the house and appointments are entirely first-class; location at the West End, near the Parks. Address as above to Miss M. ELLIS.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, with bath-room attached, to let, without board, to gentlemen only; house and location very desirable; private family. Inquire at No. 52 East 20th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Room, with hot and cold water, closets, bath and board for two, only $16 and $18 a week, and nice hall-room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or in suites, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 16 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York. References required and given.

TO LET—NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms and apartments, en suite or singly, with a first-class French board in a French family. References.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, without board.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front rooms, with or without board; house surrounded by a garden, and very cool and pleasant; residence for the Summer; reference required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have rooms in a first-class house, private family; moderate terms. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

NO. 24 WEST 11TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Two front rooms on third floor; also, one front room on second floor, with board, in a small, quiet family.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY can accommodate a gentleman with a very neatly-furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 207 East 15th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board. References required.

NO. 20 WEST 11TH-ST.—TO LET—AN elegantly-furnished suite of apartments; also a single room to gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 200 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board for families, gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen; house newly furnished.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297—THE MOST DESIRable part of the City; elegant cool rooms, with or without board; references required.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a first-class house, opposite Gramercy Park.

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single; breakfast if desired. No. 57 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, in City or country, obtained free of charge by applying at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 157 EAST 39TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen, singly or in couples.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board to permanent or transient boarders; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 38 West 19th-st.

NO. 157 EAST 39TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; one unfurnished room.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV.—PLEASANTLY-located rooms, fronting the square, with first-class board for the Summer.

NO. 126 HUDSON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room to let, suitable for housekeeping; rent $5 per week. To let, a double store.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, Swiss-bell, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and Union-square.

EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT House—First-class rooms, with board, en suite or single; Summer prices. No. 97 Clinton-place.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM TO let, on second floor, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET—PLEASant suites of rooms, with table d'hote, or without board.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR P

WEST POINT.

Continuation of the Examinations on Military Law—Anticipated Visit of the President—The Cadets Exercising at Siege Batteries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Friday, June 4, 1869.

There has been very little excitement at this resort since my last letter. The annual examination is progressing daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., but is becoming very monotonous except to those directly interested in the result. The cadet festivities will be fully arranged next week, and then an enjoyable time may be expected by the Summer tourists who are stopping here, and whose numbers are continually increasing.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOAT RACE.

Preparations are in progress for the boat race between the cadets, which will be the chief feature of interest to-morrow afternoon. In the evening the "soldier lads" will probably give an informal hop at the West Point Hotel. All that is necessary to obtain for this purpose is the permission of the Superintendent, which the cadets are now endeavoring to procure. If it occurs it will doubtless be attended by all the young ladies who are sojourning here, and will be a pleasant event.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

The expected arrival of President GRANT has become the subject of discussion among the officers; but it is thought that he will make a stealthy march on the Academy, according to his usual custom. He will be welcomed by a salute of twenty-one guns when it becomes known that he is here.

EXAMINATION IN MILITARY LAWS.

To-day the examination in Military laws was continued in the Library by Colonel PARSONS, concluding with a recitation by a portion of the second, and all of the third and fourth sections, as follows:

Second Section—Jacob A. Augur, Duties of a Judge Advocate of General Court-Martial; Franklin Yeaton, Laws of Sieges and Blockades; Worth Osgood, Field Officers' Court; Wm. J. Reese, Execution of Sentence of Court-Martial.

Third Section—Wm. Gerhard, Arrest and Confinement; Bradon, Charges and Specifications; Thomas, challenges; Rockwell, Articles of War on Mutiny and Sedition and Striking a Superior Officer; Ray, Courts of Inquiry; Smallwood, Martial and Military Law.

Fourth Section.—Leggett, Challenges to Members of Court-Martial; Maxon, Execution of Sentence; Bacon, Field Officers' Court.

SIEGE BATTERY PRACTICE.

After the termination of the examination for to-day, the cadets were exercised in siege battery practice, under command of Lieutenant HOSMER. They fired at objects at a distance of 1,200 yards, which they performed with remarkable accuracy. Rifled cannon were used. The firing was witnessed by a large party of pleasure-seekers from Brooklyn, who came here on an excursion boat. The reverberations of the shell explosions were very loud, and caused the clouds overhanging Cro' Nest to break, and pour down the watery element.

The Maryland Colored Convention.

The Convention of colored men of Maryland, which was held in Baltimore on Tuesday, adopted over forty resolutions, and nominated Judge HUGH L. BOND for Governor. Of its action the Baltimore *American* says:

"Some of the resolutions we consider very injudicious, one going so far as to nominate a candidate for Governor. As our colored fellow-citizens have not the right to vote at this time, and may not for years to come, and the next Gubernatorial election does not take place until November, 1871, we think their action rather premature. When they have the ballot, which we hope may be at an early day, then it will be time enough for them to nominate candidates or have a voice in their selection, and any attempt to dictate who shall be voted for, until that time, shows a lack of discretion, and is calculated to injure their cause."

THE FREEMASONS.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Fourth Day's Session—Report Against Alterations in the Ritual—Distinguished Visitors and a Banquet—Closing of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The R. W. and Rev. R. L. SCHOONMAKER opened the proceedings with an appropriate prayer.

SECTARIANISM IN THE RITUAL.

The majority report on this subject was read to the Grand Lodge, and an appended resolution to the effect that it is inexpedient to make any alteration in the present Masonic ritual, although due regard was to be had to the religious feelings of dissenting brethern.

The M. W. ISAAC PHILIPS read a minority report, signed by himself only, and recommending that certain passages and allusions in the secret ritual be dropped.

The majority report was adopted, after considerable discussion.

RELATIONS WITH THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

The third resolution appended to the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in relation to severing all Masonic relations between the Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France, until the latter shall cease to recognize a so-called Supreme Grand Council which has invaded the jurisdiction of Louisiana, and claimed to have the power of conferring the blue degree of Masonry, was taken up and considered.

Various amendments were offered, but the resolution as given above was finally adopted.

PRESENTATION.

The R. W. JOHN W. ANTHON presented M. W. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON with the jewel of a Past Grand Master, on behalf of the Grand Lodge. In doing so he paid a high tribute to the M. W. Brother as Grand Master, as a Mason, and as a man, and expressed his pleasure at being the medium by which it was presented. M. W. Brother JOHNSON returned thanks in a feeling manner. He said he should ever preserve this beautiful jewel, and when his life ended it should go down as an heir-loom to his children. He owed much to Masonry, and the few remaining years of his life he would devote to the interests of the Craft.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The R. W. and Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and the R. W. Brother PERKINS, Senior Grand Warden of the same State, were admitted and introduced by M. W. Brother ROBERT D. HOLMES. They were saluted with the grand honors.

The R. W. Brother SACKREITER, representative of the Grand Lodge of Frankfort-on-the-Main, was presented by M. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, and received the grand honors.

BANQUET TO VISITORS.

An elegant banquet was given by the Master and Brethren of the St. Nicholas Lodge to the R. W. and Hon. RICHARD VAUX, and R. W. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. A number of invited guests were present, including M. W. STEPHEN H. JOHNSON, ROBERT D. HOLMES, Jos. D. EVANS, R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON, R. W. and Rev. F. C. EWER, and many others. Numerous brief and interesting speeches were made, and toasts and sentiments drank expressive of the utmost harmony and good feeling.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

The Committee on Hall and Asylum reported in reference to the People's College at Havana, N. Y., that it appeared the property was greatly incumbered. There were judgments against it to a large amount, and claims to an unknown extent. However advisable it might be to the Grand Lodge to take it, if it could be obtained without incumbrance, the Committee could not recommend the Grand Lodge to take any action favoring its acquisition at present.

A resolution to this effect appended to the report was accordingly adopted.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee's report was then presented. The Committee recommended the usual appropriations. In addition to these of an ordinary character, the Committee recommended the appropriation of $250 for a portrait of the late Grand Secretary R. W. JAMES HERRINGE, to be the property of the Grand Lodge. The Committee further recommended that proper jewels and aprons for the officers of the Grand Lodge be purchased.

MUSICAL PORTIONS OF THE RITUAL.

A resolution was offered by R. W. CHARLES B. FOSTER, that a permanent and standing invitation be extended to St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, of this City, requesting them to furnish hereafter fit and appropriate Masonic music at the opening ceremonies of each annual communication of this Grand Lodge, which was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee on Constitution and Laws reported on all matters which had been referred to them, and their reports were adopted, and after some further routine business the M. W. Grand Lodge was closed in ample form.

Terrible Fight at Hunter's Point—Drunken Bowdies Tear Up a Railroad Track.

On Monday evening two men named MCNALLEY and KELLAHAN, employed on the Greenpoint car, proceeded to Dutch Kills to have a spree. They drank freely on the road. At Dutch Kills they met MARTIN MARROW, and another man who is a driver on the Hunter's Point and Astoria road. An argument ensued as to the relative merits of the two roads, and words soon turned to blows. The Greenpoint men succeeded in defeating the others, and maltreated them in a very shameful manner. They then commenced tearing up the railroad track, and destroyed nearly a mile of the road. They also damaged the bridge over Dutch Kill Creek to such an extent that the trains on the Flushing Railroad were considerably delayed yesterday. At about 10:30 o'clock at night all the parties met again at a drinking saloon on Central-avenue near Third-street. A fresh disturbance ensued, bottles were thrown, pistols used; and the whole neighborhood was roused with the uproar. MCNALLEY was dragged into the street, when he was set upon by a number of MARROW'S friends and beaten in a terrible manner. MCNALLEY and KELLAHAN finally broke away from the crowd and were pelted over the Hunter's Point Bridge with stones and brickbats. It is said that KELLAHAN in his fright ran into Newtown Creek and has not since been heard of. Warrants have been issued for arrest of the parties principally concerned.

THE TURF.

The Union Course Trotting Meeting—Fourth and Last Day.

Yesterday was the fourth and concluding day of the Spring trotting meeting on the Union Course, which has been the most successful ever held on Long Island. Besides the two regular purses given by the proprietors, there was a match for $1,000, mile heats, in harness, which added to the interest of the day's proceedings. The weather was favorable, for although heavy clouds obscured the sun, the rain fortunately kept off during the racing. There was a good attendance of spectators, and the trotting was unusually good and productive of excitement.

The first event was the match for $1,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness, between Dr. OGLE'S b. g. *Red Rover*, and MR. LOVELL'S b. g. *Young Commodore*. The latter won in two heats, *Red Rover* being driven in the third heat. Time—2:43, 2:43.

The second race was for a purse of $600, mile heats, in harness, for all horses that never beat 2:45 in harness. Of the eight entries the following four started: DAN. MACE'S b.m. *Lydia Thompson*; A. PATTERSON'S br. s. *Manhattan*; M. RODEN'S b. g. *Twist*; and E. WARD'S b. g. *Trenton*. *Lydia Thompson* was the favorite against the field at the start, but her backers this time were completely out of their reckoning, for *Manhattan*, admirably driven by ALEC PATTERSON, one of the most reliable and steadiest of trotting trainers, won the race in three straight heats; *Lydia* taking second money and *Twist* the century for third horse. Time—2:34½, 2:36, 2:37½.

The third event was a trot for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, in harness, for horses that never beat 2:29 in harness. The four horses entered were D. MACE'S b. g. *Western New-York*, F. J. NODINE'S b. m. *Belle of Brooklyn*, JAMES D. MCMANN'S blk. m. *Cora*, and M. RODEN'S b. g. *Little Fred*. The last-named horse was drawn, and *Cora* proved the winner of the other three. *Belle of Brooklyn* won the first and second heats so easily that $100 to $5 was laid on her for the race, but she died away completely in the third heat, and the black mare *Cora* won the three succeeding heats and race. We give the time on the

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—June 3. Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Lovell's b. g. Young Commodore	1	1	1
R. Ogle's b. g. Red Rover	2	2	dr.

Time—2:43, 2:43.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $600; first horse, $300; second, $200; third, $100; mile heats, three in five, in harness, for 2:45 horses.

A. Patterson's br. g. Manhattan	1	1	1
D. Mace's b. m. Lydia Thompson	3	2	2
J. Cudney's b. g. Twist	2	3	3
E. Ward's b. g. Trenton	dis.		

Time—2:34½, 2:36, 2:37½.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $1,000; $600 to the first horse, $250 to the second, $150 to the third; mile heats, in harness, for 2:29 horses.

D. Pfifer's blk. m. Cora	2	2	1	1
F. J. Nodine's b. m. Belle of Brooklyn	1	1	2	3
D. Mace's b. g. Western New-York	3	2	3	2

Time—2:31¼, 2:32½, 2:32, 2:34, 2:37.

The American Jockey Club Spring Meeting—The Races To-day.

The Jerome Park races commence to-day, and from the large fields of horses engaged in the various stakes, a good day's racing may be looked for. The hurdle race is the first event on the card, and we understand there will be six or seven horses engaged in it, but although the entries closed yesterday afternoon, we have not been favored with a copy of them. For the Fordham Stakes Handicap, the following are the probable starters: *Bayswater*, 5 years, 118 pounds; *R. B. Connolly*, 5 years, 115 pounds; *Melairie*, 5 years, 115 pounds; *Oysterman, Jr.*, 5 years, 114 pounds, (doubtful;) *Hira*, 5 years, 109 pounds; *Wiley*, 4 years, 108 pounds; *Corsican*, 4 years, 106 pounds, (doubtful;) *Kitten*, 5 years, 104 pounds; *La Polka*, 4 years, 104 pounds; *Uncle Vic* colt, 4 years, 108 pounds; *Bonnie Braes*, 4 years, 103 pounds. Of this lot the winner is likely to turn up in *Bayswater*, *La Polka*, *Hira* or one of Mr. ECKERSON'S three entries. The third race is the Belmont Stakes for three-year olds, and will have eight or ten runners. The Members' Cup, gentlemen riders, is the fourth race, and the sweepstakes for two-year olds, winds up the day's sport, which will assuredly prove a highly interesting one.

Sale of Thoroughbred Yearlings at Jerome Park.

To-day Major BARKER will sell by public auction on the course, three very highbred yearlings. The first is the chestnut colt *Tammany*, by *Lexington*, dam *Lis Mardu*, by *Glencoe*, engaged in several important two and three-year-old stakes at Jerome Park and Saratoga. The second is *Monarch*, a chestnut colt by imported *Australian*, out of the sister to *Idlewild*; also heavily engaged. The third is *Windquil*, a gray colt by *Vandal*, out of *Fance*, engaged in several two and three-year-old stakes.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Immense Increase in the Number of Letters Passing Through the Mails.

The result of the last fiscal year's transactions with foreign countries through the Foreign Department of the Post Office in this City, is shown in the following statement. The number of letters forwarded amounted to 5,900,307, and the number received was 5,228,225, so that, in the aggregate, the number received and forwarded was 11,128,532, which, as compared with the previous fiscal year, is an increase of 242,392 in the inward mails and 587,906 in the outward mails, and a total of 830,298 letters, viz.:

	Received.	Forwarded.
Great Britain	2,195,891	2,484,231
Prussia	566,412	537,334
France	851,701	939,248
Belgium	83,380	82,816
Bremen	627,313	789,099
Hamburg	327,440	561,862
Netherlands	20,764	26,198
Switzerland	16,926	19,132
Italy	16,837	10,624
West Indies	279,509	265,540
Panama	107,717	117,822
Mexico	12,495	16,704
Brazil	56,815	27,660
Nicaragua	2,161	1,384
Venezuela	.....	520
Belize, Honduras	3,855	1,230
Chili	.....	16,642
Honolulu	.....	9,252
Totals	5,228,225	5,900,307

RECAPITULATION.

Received	5,228,225
Forwarded	5,900,307
Grand total	11,127,532
Increase over last fiscal year in	
Received	242,392
Forwarded	587,906
Total	830,298

Of the above grand total numbers, the following companies were carriers of 9,522,352 letters, thus:

Cunard	2,880,553
Inman	2,063,862
German Lloyds	2,934,258
Hamburg Line	1,600,387
French Line direct	323,292
Total	9,532,352

The Outrage on a Young Girl at Jersey City—The Offender Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

The trial of WILLIAM C. ALLENCOURT, *alias* Barney Devine, for rape committed April 25, last, on Miss ADELAIDE BENNETT, of Grove-street, Jersey City, was proceeded with yesterday at Hudson County Court of Sessions. The defence attempted to impeach the testimony of Miss BENNETT, but utterly broke down. Judge RANDOLPH delivered a careful and able charge, and the jury, after about twenty minutes' absence, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison at Trenton. The verdict and sentence were eminently just. The prisoner's wife, although she had been cruelly treated and deserted by him, appeared greatly affected on hearing the sentence. He appeared perfectly unconcerned.

City Casualties.

At 9:30 o'clock last evening, WM. J. KEATING, a truckman employed on the Third-avenue Railroad, attempting to get on a car at Eighty-sixth-street, was thrown down and seriously injured.

....JAMES WALLACE, of No. 961 Third-avenue, attempting to jump off the New-Haven train last evening at Fifty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue while it was going at a high rate of speed, was flung heavily to the ground, dislocating his shoulder and cutting his head and face severely. He was taken to his home....BARNEY CUMMINGS, a laborer, fell off a Second-avenue car last evening near Forty-seventh-street, and was seriously injured about the head. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....MICHAEL HALTON, of No. 321 West Thirty-sixth-street, fell in Thirty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, and was so severely cut about the head that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mt. Vernon—Village Matters.

The new President and Trustees of the village assembled, a few evenings ago, and organized for business. After the appointment of the usual standing committees, President MARTINS took occasion to make some remarks on the state of village affairs, and spoke in severe terms of censure against the neglect of a former Board for allowing the Collector of Taxes to hold office for the term of two years without making proper returns, and finally to abscond with about $6,000 which had been paid to him for taxes. He also alluded to the fact that the members of the last Board had expended all the money which had been appropriated for the improvements of the streets and avenues, and left some of them in a dangerous condition, which the new Board was unable to do anything with for want of funds.

AN ACCIDENTAL HOMICIDE.

A Boy Shoots a Shoemaker while he is at Work.

Violent deaths resulting from carelessness in the handling of dangerous weapons have lately been alarmingly frequent, and the most flagrant case of this character occurred last evening, in the Eleventh Ward, a little before 6 o'clock.

FREDERICK HAHN, a German shoemaker, 21 years of age, was seated quietly at work on his bench, before the open door of his shop, No. 279 East Fourth-street. Intent upon his work, he never lifted his eyes, and did not see a party of boys upon the sidewalk who were equally intent upon their occupation of examining a small single-barrelled pistol in the possession of CHARLES GOTOREN. Suddenly the weapon was discharged in the latter's grasp, and the ball flashing direct through the open door, struck HAHN; and passing through the right breast, he fell from the bench and almost instantly expired.

The boys were appalled by this dreadful result, and fled at once; but GOTOREN returned almost immediately to the scene of his carelessness and surrendered himself to Officer NUGENT, of the Eleventh Precinct, who had been attracted to the spot by the commotion. The officer conveyed the boy to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up to await an inquest by Coroner KEENAN, who was notified of the tragedy. The remains of the man who thus met an untimely end were also taken in charge by the Police, to await the inquest, which will be held this morning.

THE WILLIAMSBURG HOMICIDE.

The Verdict—Waters Exonerated from Blame.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of ISAAC S. WATERS, who on Tuesday last shot his brother-in-law, JEREMIAH STRICKLAND, in South Fifth-street, was concluded last evening, when the jury rendered the following verdict: "That JEREMIAH STRICKLAND came his death by pistol shots while in the hands of ISAAC S. WATERS, and that the said ISAAC S. WATERS was acting in self defence, and we therefore exonerate him from all responsibility, believing that he was justifiable in so doing, he fearing that his own life was in jeopardy at the time."

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Blue Stone Cutters' and Flaggers' Associations.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Blue Stone Cutters' and Flaggers' Association was held last evening at their hall No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, the President, J. J. BERGEN, in the chair. There was a very large attendance. A delegation from the potterymen now on strike against a proposed reduction of wages at the Trenton Potteries, New-Jersey, attended the meeting and asked for a grant from the Association funds in support of the strikers' fund.

A resolution was moved granting them the sum of $100, but was ruled out of order by the President, on the ground that the rules of the Association provided that no grant of money should be made to any Society not connected with their own trade. An animated discussion followed, and it was finally resolved that the question should stand over for the present.

The Secretary, Mr. P. FITZGIBBON, read the usual quarterly report, which showed the Association to be in very flourishing condition, and further steps were taken toward perfecting its organization. Eight new members were elected and a number proposed for election at the next monthly meeting. The officers of the Association were also reelected for the ensuing year.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 25.

A meeting of this trades organization was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 293 Bowery, Mr. J. CARR presiding, for the purpose of hearing Mr. W. H. SYLVIS, the President of the International Union. There was a large attendance.

Mr. SYLVIS stated that he had been making a tour through the States, and wished to give the members of Union No. 25 the benefit of his experiences. He spoke hopefully of the South and the progress made since the war in the foundry trade, and gave detailed descriptions of the various societies in Portsmouth, Wilmington, Cairo, Knoxville, Savannah, Memphis, Montgomery, Augusta, Mobile, Charleston, Nashville and New-Orleans. Of New-Orleans he said that when he went there he found the worst founders in the States; but matters are now improving there. At Memphis the understanding between employers and employed is perfect, the masters associating with the men and discussing with them questions of trade and wages on a system of perfect equality. The trade on the Ohio River is very backward, owing to the want of iron, that metal costing there at present $60 a ton. On the whole, trade everywhere is looking up, and Unions have been formed in every place where foundries are run, and are becoming a great success. In concluding his address, he exhorted his audience to unite and to avoid those petty differences which so often militate against the workingman's cause. The employers' strength is disunion, and the employés', union and cooperation.

Recapture of Johnson, the Would-be Assassin.

GEORGE JOHNSON, *alias* Dick Barry, the man who some time ago attempted the assassination of ALLAN PINKERTON, the Chicago detective, and who was recently arrested at Cincinnati, conveyed to Detroit and subsequently escaped from jail at that place, was recaptured at Windsor, Canada, a day or two since. Shortly after his recapture he confessed that other parties were implicated with him in his assault upon Mr. PINKERTON—men who prompted him to take the course he did.

The Eighteenth Ward Shooting Affray.

The victims of the shooting affray in First-avenue on Thursday evening were both suffering considerably, according to the latest accounts. Mr. THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden of Bellevue Hospital, said at a late hour last evening there was no hope that CHILARD GUERDES would recover, and he was failing every hour. COSTELLO was somewhat easier, and would probably recover.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Major PETER BOWE, formerly connected with the Tammany Regiment, and who was well and favorably known as a most efficient officer, has been appointed by Sheriff O'BRIEN to be Deputy Sheriff in place of JAMES J. GUMBLETON. Major BOWE has business qualifications of a high order and is well fitted to acquit himself creditably in his new position.

The New-York Turnverien has arranged for a sacred vocal and instrumental concert to be given on Sunday, June 6, at the Stadt Theatre, for the benefit of the German hospitals of this City. The performance begins at 8 P. M.

There was a vote taken last evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on lay delegation in the General Conference. The ladies very generally voted, and the result was 61 for to 4 against the measure. The vote was taken in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday evening, and stood 98 for to 8 against it.

The life-saving raft *Nonpareil* made a trial trip up the river this morning, starting from Pier No. 1, Battery. Captain MIKES was accompanied by a large party of friends. She sailed off in grand style, making at the rate of eight miles an hour. The *Nonpareil* sails for Europe on Tuesday.

Brooklyn.

FRANK MCNALLY, the man who was stabbed by MICHAEL FERNANDEZ, in Gold-street, on Thursday night, is reported to be dying of his injuries. FERNANDEZ has been sent to jail to await the result.

JOHN THOMPSON, a tobacco manufacturer, was up for trial in the United States Court yesterday, charged with having neglected to pay the sum of $200 tobacco tax. The jury rendered a verdict for the Government, which carries five per cent., and interest at the rate of one per cent. a month on the amount of tax unpaid.

The Water and Sewerage Board have awarded the contract for sewering the district bounded by Flatbush-avenue, Sixth-avenue, Carroll-street, and Ninth-avenue, to THOMAS S. LARKIN for $59,546.

New-Jersey.

A Velocipede Club was organized in Jersey City, on Thursday evening. Among those present were twenty of the experts who frequent the Velocipedrome.

LAMBERT, who was arrested a few weeks ago on a charge of insulting young ladies in Jersey City and committed by the Recorder to the County Jail, was taken before Judge BEDLE on a writ of *habeas corpus* and released. It appears there were some doubts as to LAMBERT being the party, there being evidence to prove that he is a moral, sober and steady man.

A poor homeless Frenchman, named BERAGE MAHOMMED, obtained a lodging, on Thursday night, at the Jersey City Police Station. He claims that he had $23 in his pocket, but when he awoke it was gone. The money could not be found.

A picnic for the benefit of the Cuban patriots is to be held at the Red Woods, Paterson, on Monday next.

Mr. CONGLE, residing at No. 395 High-street, Newark, says that on Thursday night a well-known dissipated man of that city attempted to abduct his daughter, aged 12. He followed her through the streets in a buggy and made several attempts to abduct her, but was prevented by some citizens.

The Supreme Court at Trenton have decided in the case of KERRIGAN *vs.* POPE, of Hoboken, that the Recorder has not the power to commit a person for contempt of Court.

Westchester County.

The trains on the Hudson River Railroad were all delayed yesterday by an accident which occurred to one of them at Peekskill. The tender of an early morning train jumped the track, disabling her engine, but luckily doing no other damage.

Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the rite of confirmation in Grace Church on Sunday evening next.

DUDLEY FIELD, of this City, has purchased the elegant estate in Dobb's Ferry of Mr. J. SEELYE. It consists of twenty acres, and sold for $37,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, June 4—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 81: Erie Railway Shares, 18; Illinois Centrals, 95.

FRANKFORT, Friday, June 4.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 86¼@87 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 4—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 Bales.

The sales of the week have been 90,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken for export, and 11,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 392,000 bales, of which 221,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 22s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Oats, 2s. 4d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 37s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 99s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 82s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 60s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 15s. for fine. Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 8d. for Refined. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

Linseed Cakes, £10 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 43s. ℔ cwt. Sperm Oil, £98 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. Sugar, 39s. 6d.@40s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Friday, June 4.

Petroleum, 47½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, June 4—1 P. M.

Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾. United States Five-twenties 80¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 4—1 P. M.

COTTON—There is more activity than at the opening, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 647,000 bales, of which 140,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 7d. for No. 2 Red Western. Peas, 37s. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 61s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Cheese 81s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

Sperm Oil £97 ℔ ton.

HAVRE, Friday, June 4.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

MANCHESTER, Friday, June 4.

The market for yarns and fabrics is firmer, and better prices are realized.

LONDON, Friday, June 4—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾@92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 80¾. Stocks flat; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 4—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Bacon buoyant at 61s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Friday, June 4.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Oil, £31 10 ℔ ton. Tallow 43s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, June 4.

Petroleum firm at 47½ francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Friday, June 4.

Exchange on London, 12½@12¾ ℔ cent. premium. Gold Exchange on the United States, 30 days sight, ½@1% ℔ cent. premium. LUMBER active at $32 ℔ 1,000 for White Pine. SUGAR quiet at previous prices.

Brazilian Markets.

[Cable telegram to Messrs. MELLOR & JONES, No. 70 Wall-street.]

PERNAMBUCO, Sunday, May 16, } *Via* LISBON, Thursday, June 3. }

Codfish, 18,080 reis; declining.

Clayed Pernambuco Sugar steady; $4 55 gold cost, ex freight and commission.

Exchange, 15¾; steady.

Freights to Channel, 237; declining.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 4.

TOBACCO active; Lugs higher at $6 75@8 for Sound Lugs; $8@9 for Common Leaf; other grades are unchanged. COTTON nominal at 27c.@27½c. for Middling. FLOUR heavy at $4 25@4 75 for Superfine; $5@6 for Double Extra; $7@8 for Treble Extra; $8 25@11 75 for Family. WHEAT dull; Spring, $1 07@1 08 for No. 2 and $1 11 for No. 1; Prime to Choice Red, $1 20@1 45; Fancy, $1 50@1 60. CORN dull; Prime to choice White, in sacks, 68c.@71c.; choice Yellow, 65c.@66c.; choice Mixed, 64c.@66c. OATS firm at 62c.@64c. for Mixed and White; 65c.@66c. for Choice and Fancy. RYE dull at 90c. for Prime. BARLEY—nothing doing. WHISKY dull at 94c. PROVISIONS firmer. PORK higher at $27@$27 25. BACON steady at 13¼c.@13¾c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides; 20¼c. for Sugar-cured Hams; also, Clear Rib Sides, buyer June, at Cincinnati, at 17c. LARD quiet at 18¼c. for Choice Kettle; jobbing sales at 19c. CATTLE lower at $3 50@$6 75. Live Hogs quiet at $7@$8 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 4.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—13c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, and 7¼c. on Oats, to New-York. These are nominal rates. FLOUR quiet; sales 900 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for White Michigan; $7 00 for Medium White; $7 for Amber; 250 bbls. City-ground Spring at $5 75@$6, and 120 bbls. Western Bakers' at $6 85. RYE FLOUR nominal at $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and lower; sales were reported of 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 25¼; 6,000 bushels No. 1 do., early, at $1 30. CORN in fair demand; sales 23,000 bushels No. 2 at 71c.; 10,000 bushels Mixed at 68c.@71½c. OATS quiet; sales 10,000 bushels Mixed Western at 66c.; 27,000 bushels at 69½c.; held at 70c. at the close. RYE and BARLEY neglected. PORK steady at $32. LARD steady at 19c. HIGHWINES nominal at 95c.@96c.; no sales.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 4.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White, and $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 36; White Canada at $1 40@$1 80. CORN very scarce and market firm; sales 1,000 bushels Old No. 1 Illinois at 80c.@81c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY inactive. RYE scarce and nominally in bond. PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $22@$23. SHIPSTUFFS, $24@$28. MIDDLINGS, $27@$30 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 60 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 88c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—20,500 bushels Wheat, 454,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—13,700 bushels Wheat, 1,400,000 feet of Lumber. Shipped by rail for the week, 10,948 bbls. Flour.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 4.

FLOUR dull at $4 75@$6. WHEAT quiet and firm; $1 10 bid, $1 10¼ asked, seller June. CORN, 68¾c. for No. 1, and 60c. for No. 2; sales of No. 2 at 68¾c.@69c., seller June. OATS active and lower; sales of No. 2 at 59¼c. RYE quiet and firm at $1 02@$1 03 for No. 1, and $1 for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 95c. PROVISIONS quiet, and holders are firm. Mess PORK, $31 50. LARD, 18¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12¾c. Dry-salted HAMS, 13¾c. Live Hogs active and lower; sales at $7@$8 25 for Fair to Medium; $8 30@$8 62 for Good to Choice. CATTLE quiet at $4 75@$6 for Butchers' stock; $6 37@$6 87 for Light to Fair; $7@$7 50 for Choice. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS quiet and firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 4.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 30c.; Middling Orleans, 30¼c. FLOUR dull and unsettled; sales, 1,000 bbls. Superfine at $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Ohio do., $7@$8. WHEAT very quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels Red at $1 40; Amber, $1 47@$1 60. RYE very quiet at 92c. CORN dull and declined 1c.; sales, 4,000 bushels Yellow at 81c.; Mixed Western, 84c@86c. OATS dull at 75c.@77c. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 18¼c.; Refined, 30c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY sells at $1 06@$1 08.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 4.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 15@$1 20 for No. 2 and No. 1 Red. CORN dull at 62c.@63c. OATS firmer and in light supply; sales at 59c.@72c. RYE dull at $1 15 for No. 1. COTTON firmer and in good demand; sales 795 bales at 29¼c.@29½c. for Middling; total stock, 2,800 bales. WHISKY in moderate demand at 94c. Mess PORK, $31 50. Bulk MEATS, 12¾c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Clear Sides, closing strong at the latter. BACON steady at 13½c.@15c.@17½c. HAMS, 18½c.@19½c. GOLD, 138. MONEY close.

TOLEDO, Friday, June 4.

FLOUR dull and nominally lower. WHEAT declining and weak; Amber, $1 23 on the spot and seller June; White Michigan regular at $1 32@$1 34; No. 2 Red, $1 28; No. 2 Red, $